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HOXHA, OTHER OFFICIALS MEET ELECTORS 10 NOV

AU101331 Tirana ATA in English 1323 GMT 10 Nov 82

["Comrade Enver Hoxha Meets With the Electors of the Electoral Zone No 210 in Tirana" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA) -- Today, before noon, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, met with the electors of the electoral zone No 210 in Tirana, where he has been proposed as candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia, mounted the tribune.

The electors burst into powerful applause and acclamations which lasted for several minutes expressing in this way their ardent love and boundless gratitude to the glorious party of labour and the beloved and respected leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Attending this meeting were also the Comrades Adil Carcini, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenko Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Mirota Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, and the member of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Mexhmije Hoxha.

Comrade Enver Hoxha delivered an important speech at this meeting.

Shehu Denounced as 'Traitor'

AU101455 Tirana ATA in English 1350 GMT 10 Nov 82

["Extracts From the Speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Meeting with the Electors of the Electoral Zone No 210 in Tirana" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA) -- Follow extracts from the speech delivered today by Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania at the meeting with the electors of the electoral zone No 210 in Tirana, where he is proposed candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly:

The Trust You Have Placed In Me Belongs To Our Glorious Party

I am very happy to be here among you, the dear people of our beloved capital, and to thank you for the great honour you have done me by appointing me as your candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly. The trust you have placed in me belongs to our glorious party which brought these happy days we enjoy today and which is guiding us, with a clear mind and a sure hand, towards an even finer and more beautiful future. The party taught us, its sons and daughters, how to fight and how to work for the freedom and the independence of the homeland. It was the party which made us conscious fighters for the cause of the working class, which gave us the ideas and the strength to serve the cause of the construction of socialism in Albania.

Therefore, at these solemn moments, when we are preparing to vote for the renewal of the People's Assembly, as at every other moment, our finest thoughts, our feelings of profound love and gratitude are for the party, for its correct line, for its unshaken loyalty to Marxism-Leninism.

For almost four decades we have been living and working as free people in our homeland. Looking back over the road we have traversed, all of us feel great joy over the successes achieved and legitimate pride in the toil and efforts of our people. This period will go down in history as the period when the vitality and vigour of our people, their militant spirit and persistence in work, their great thrist for learning and their progressive spirit were displayed in all their strength. These were the lofty virtues, which the party knew how to bring to light and to transform into a great motive force, that made possible the rapid and successful accomplishment of all those great socio-economic transformations which we have seen in our lifetime. It was the freedom loving and revolutionary character of our people, the lessons they had drawn from the bitter past, when Albania was ruled and oppressed by foreigners, which impelled them to unite firmly around the party and, under its leadership, to fight and emerge victorious over the plots and interference of the imperialists, and the betrayal by the modern revisionists -- Yugoslav, Soviet and Chinese.

The New Elections Find Albania Confident of Its Destiny - Against the Unity of the Party and People Mehmet Shehu, Too, One of the Most Dangerous Traitors and Enemies of Socialist Albania, Broke His Head

The elections to the People's Assembly are an occasion for us all, for the entire people, to meet and talk, to sum up the work accomplished and to examine the tasks awaiting us.

The new elections find Albania confident of its destiny, a country which stands firmly on its own feet, which has a clear perspective and a guaranteed future. The Albanian people have never been so united in their interests, in their political and ideological views, their moral norms and social behaviour, as they are today. This steel unity, tempered by the party in the heroic battles for the liberation of the homeland and for the great socialist transformations, is the firm and unbreakable foundation on which the people's state power, the freedom and independence of the homeland are based. This unity constitutes that great monolithic force which has withstood savage enemies and defeated their intrigues and plots.

Against this unity of the party and people Mehmet Shehu, too, one of the most dangerous traitors and enemies of socialist Albania, broke his head. He had been criticized many times by the party for his grave mistakes, but had managed to camouflage himself. The documents that have been discovered and incontestible evidence prove that since before the war he had been working for the American secret service. During the war and after liberation Mehmet Shehu fought and worked in Albania as a mercenary in the pay of foreigners and under their orders. When he was in the 1st brigade he was recruited by the Yugoslav secret service (OZNA, today the UDB) and then, by the Soviet KGB, and he served them all zealously. Acting on the orders and instructions of foreign espionage centres, especially the CIA and the UDB, he and the group of plotters linked with him, who are now in the hands of the authorities for full investigation, worked to destroy the party and the people's state power and to put Albania under foreign rule.

In order to carry through the subversive, gangster plans worked out by their patrons in Washington, Belgrade and elsewhere, Mehmet Shehu and his associates were prepared to commit grave crimes. Mehmet Shehu had received orders from the Yugoslav UDB to kill the first secretary of the Central Committee and other leaders of the party and state, as well as to use terrorist means to crush all those who would rise against this great treachery. If they were unable to act to carry out their criminal intentions, this was connected with their great fear of the people and the party and their steel unity, which does not allow any enemy, however cunning and diabolical, to have its way. Mehmut Shehu was never able to alter or distort the line of the party, because if he tried to do so he would be immediately unmasked.

Caught between two fires -- the order of the UDB, which was driven to desperation as it lost ground in Kosovo, and his fear of the unity of the party and the people, Mehmet Shehu could see no alternative but the shameful course of suicide.

The Great Unity of Our People Has Its Source in the Correct Line of the Party

The great unity of our people has its source in the correct line of the party which has always embodied and expressed the historical demands of the masses.

Within a relatively very short time, Albania has been transformed from a poor and starving country into one full of factories and combines, mines and hydro-power stations, with drained and irrigated fields, with schools and scientific institutions. Our people are enlightened politically and ideologically, educated and cultured, able to accomplish any work which is needed for the progress and the defence of the homeland with their own forces. In our country a revolutionary and patriotic younger generation is growing up, an all-round educated generation which will certainly carry the torch of the revolution ever further forward and raise the glory of our socialist homeland higher and higher.

The Hopes of the Enemies That Socialist Albania Would Be Forced To Its Knees After the Chinese Betrayal Were Smashed To Smithereens

Four years ago, on the eve of elections for the last legislature we publicly denounced the betrayal of the Chinese revisionists and their anti-Albanian activity. The enemies hoped that Socialist Albania would be forced to its knees and appeal for foreign aid. But they were proven wrong in their calculations. Some neutral people also thought that we could not manage without foreign aid and credits.

Time proved that Albania neither bowed its head nor fell on its knees, but forged ahead proudly, relying on its own forces, without aid from anyone, and moreover, advanced more rapidly and further. But the facts speak more eloquently about this.

During the past four years alone, about 160 thousand people entered employment, mainly in production, thus all the new work force was activized. The stability of our finances has been strengthened, enabling nearly 40 per cent of the funds of the state budget to be utilized for the improvement of the living conditions of the working people, for the development of education and the health service, for the extension of the system of social security and pensions, and for other needs of the community. In Socialist Albania there is no unemployment, no inflation, no taxes or levies on the population. House rents are very low.

The Present Crisis Demonstrated the Bankruptcy of the Bourgeois and Revisionist Theories and Practices

The results we have achieved are even more outstanding if we bear in mind that in all the capitalist and revisionist countries there is a great depression in the economy, declining production, unemployment, price rises, great inflation and falling standard of living.

In essence, the present world economic crisis is like all the other previous economic crises. Marx has explained and history confirmed, they are unavoidable phenomena of the capitalist system. What is new in the present crisis is that it has demonstrated the bankruptcy of the bourgeois and revisionist theories and practices designed to avoid them. It has been confirmed in practice that the stimulation of production through the artificial increase of internal consumption, by turning all the people into debtors to monopolies, is fraught with catastrophic consequences for the entire country.

The vainglorious boasts about raising the standard of living through loans, as in Yugoslavia, where people are obliged to spend this winter without heating and with great shortages of consumer goods of prime necessity, have fallen flat.

Likewise, basing economic development on foreign loans, which was trumpeted for a time, both in the West and in the East, as the road to the salvation of mankind, has turned out to be a strategy for the enslavement of the poor and weak countries by imperialism and the big industrialized powers. The setting up of a considerable number of specialized institutes for scientific studies, the creation of technological bureaus, many study groups, etc., testify to the expansion which scientific work has assumed in our country, as well as to the need the economy and the entire society have for it. At the same time, the party has always worked to ensure that scientific studies and methods in production, organization, management and everywhere else become an integral part of the daily practice of our people.

Vivid evidence of the strength of the people's state power and the vitality of our social order can be seen in the great changes in the capital of our dear homeland. During these years Tirana has been completely transformed. Its population is over 8 times greater than that of the period before liberation, and more than 80 per cent of this population lives in new dwellings. The secondary school pupils alone outnumber the total population of the city of Tirana before the war. Today the 70 thousand workers who work and create in the capital ensure one-fifth of the industrial production of the country. All our cities and villages have been transformed in the same way as Tirana.

With the perspectives that the 8th congress of the party has opened, a still happier and more prosperous future awaits our people. The new legislature of the People's Assembly coincides in time with the implementation of the 7th Five-Year Plan. We have all the human, material and financial resources to forge resolutely ahead and to achieve still greater results in all fields during this period. And without doubt, through our work and efforts, we shall succeed in having more oil and minerals, more steel, electric power, bread grain, and other agricultural and livestock products, more and better quality industrial goods for mass consumption.

Our economy will grow still stronger. The development of the productive forces will be carried further forward. Hundreds of important economic and socio-cultural projects will be built. Such major projects as the Koman hydropower station, the plant for lubricating oils and the plant for the production of nickel and metallic cobalt will be added to industry.

The course of the intensification of agriculture, placing it on a more scientific basis, will be adopted more extensively opening up great prospects for the increase of agricultural and livestock production, for the further development of socialist life in the countryside and for strengthening the independence of the country.

The attainment of the objectives for the development of production will guarantee and raise still higher the well-being of the people, both in town and countryside. The supply of the market with industrial goods and foodstuffs will be improved ceaselessly, the structure of the food consumed by the people will be improved, important investments will be made for housing, and a number of other measures, intended for the further improvement of the wellbeing of the people in all aspects of life, will be taken.

At all times and in every situation the party and the people's state power have devoted the greatest attention to the defence of the homeland. Today our country has a powerful defence capacity which guarantees the freedom and independence won at the cost of so much blood and sacrifices, and the peaceful work of our people.

It is our duty to steel this defence more and more so that we are always in a state of complete readiness to defeat any enemy who may attempt to violate our territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

At a Time When the Prisons in All the Countries of the World Are Filled, In Socialist Albania They Are Depleted

The unity of our people is as strong as steel. Our internal situation is healthy. The decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which will be proclaimed tomorrow, under which many prisoners convicted of various offences are pardoned or their sentences reduced, confirms this.

At a time when in all the countries of the world prices are going up, in Socialist Albania they are reduced. At a time when the prisons in all the countries of the world are filled, in Socialist Albania they are depleted. This shows the economic and political strength of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The elections to the People's Assembly have always been a manifestation of our socialist democracy, of the popular character of our state. All our people have gone to the polls enthusiastically every time and all of them have voted for the candidates of the Democratic Front.

In the Militarist Course of the Foreign Policy of the USA and Soviet Union, a Strategy of Direct Military Intervention Is Being Implemented

We are living in a very tense international situation, full of great threats and dangers to the freedom and independence of the peoples, peace and international security. This situation is the result of the intensification of the aggressive policy and activities of the imperialist superpowers and the revival of various reactionary, fascist and war-mongering forces.

Both in the United States of America and in the Soviet Union, an adventurous militarist course is becoming predominant in their foreign policy, a strategy of direct military intervention as a means to secure expansion and their political and economic hegemony in the world is being implemented. Now the superpowers have made not only the peoples and countries which have been outside the zones of their domination, but also their closest partners in the military alliances and economic blocs, the objectives of this general offensive.

In these situations, the peoples, of course, are not sitting idle. The revolutionary, patriotic, democratic and peace-loving forces everywhere in the world are putting up open and determined resistance to the inhuman aggressive policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. In Afghanistan, in the Middle East, in Salvador, etc., armed struggle is being waged to regain the violated freedom and the lost independence. The Iranian people are making great efforts to defend their revolution from the threats and blackmail of the two superpowers. In all the capitalist countries without exception the resistance of the working class to defend their democratic rights and their right to work won in long class battles has extended greatly. The struggle of many countries for national sovereignty over their raw materials and for independent development is being waged at a higher level and in broader proportions.

These struggles and efforts also constitute those main factors which hit the world capitalist and imperialist system, which cause the crises in the capitalist alliances and exacerbate the inter-imperialist contradictions, which restrain and hinder imperialism in the realization of its enslaving and war-mongering plans.

Our party and government, as always, attentively follow the various processes which take place in the world and draw the respective conclusions about the stands they should adopt towards them, stands which must respond to the needs of the defence and security of our state and country. We are aware that the situations in the world never stand still and immovable. They are always changing and evolving for better or for worse, according to the ratio of the class forces in the world, the development of the various contr dictions, crises, etc.

Now we see that, as a result of the hegemonic policy and brutal intervention of the United States of America and the Soviet Union, new tensions and conflicts are being created in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and the Balkans, directly threatening the peace and security of many countries of these regions.

The countries of Western and Eastern Europe are in the iron grip of the two superpowers which now not only want to grab their wealth, but also to squeeze the life out of them. Quite rightly, the broad popular masses in many countries have risen in protests and demonstrations against the stationing of American and Soviet atomic weapons and are insistently demanding their removal from our old continent. The masses are aware that by putting these countries under their atomic umbrellas, the superpowers want to keep them in perpetual political and economic subjection and to make the whole of Europe cannon fodder for the Americans and the Soviets.

Regardless of what justifications may be put up, the dispatch of military units from some European countries to Lebanon, along with those of United States, constitutes a very dangerous precedent for direct military intervention in the internal affairs of independent countries. In a way, this action is a return to the old policy of the European great powers which, under the pretext of "putting down unrest" and "restoring order", sent their troops to various countries in order to establish their domination there.

The Defence of the European Countries Is Secured by Breaking Up the Military Pacts and Bases and by Sending the American and Soviet Soldiers Back To Their Homes

The opinion of our party is that the strengthening of peace and security in Europe, in the Mediterranean or in the Middle East, the development and prosperity of the European countries, the protection of their culture, traditions and civilization are achieved and consolidated by opposing the hegemonic policy of American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, by giving them no possibility whatsoever of exploiting their political, economic and other links with these countries in order to attack other countries, to jeopardize the freedom and independence of the peoples, peace and international security.

Neither the Atlantic Pact, the Warsaw Treaty, the military bases established in various countries, nor the superpowers' atomic weapons guarantee the defence of the European countries, their free and independent development, their sovereignty and territorial integrity. They are secured by breaking up these pacts and by sending the American and Soviet soldiers back to their homes, by breaking and smashing the political, economic and military chains, with which Washington and Moscow have bound Europe.

Such a thing should be done in the Balkans, too, where, taking advantage of the difficult situations created in some country, the superpowers have begun to move, to exert various pressures and demand new concessions in their favour. The provision of military bases and different facilities for the United States and the Soviet Union threatens the peace and security of the Balkans and so does sinking deep into debt to the superpowers, which entails many dangers, not only for the independence of the debtor country, but also for its neighbours. It is known that, when you have mortgaged your title deeds and cannot pay up, the day comes when the creditor seizes not only your home, but also the ground on which it is built.

The Balkan Peoples Do Not Want the Map of Their Peninsula to be Changed in Favour of This or That Superpower

The Balkan peoples have suffered enough in the past and do not want the map of their peninsula to be changed in favour of this or that superpower. Therefore, the Balkan states should not permit the imperialist powers to enter the Balkans on any occasion or in any way, to disturb the peace and security of their countries.

Our People Have Always Stood Beside the Arab Peoples

The present situation in the Middle East has become very disturbing. The new Israeli aggression against Lebanon, organized, financed and incited by the American imperialists, has created direct threats and dangers, not only for the peoples of the surrounding zone, but also for those of a much wider area.

The expansionist policy and activity of Israel at the expense of the Arabs is also incited and favoured by the policy of the Soviet Union, its behind-the-scenes deals and plots to the detriment of the Arab peoples.

The Arab peoples are freedom-loving peoples with very ancient fighting traditions, peoples that have given mankind a whole civilization. They will certainly find the strength to unite and stop the Zionist aggressors from grabbing the Arab lands and exterminating the people who inhabit them. Our people have always stood beside the fraternal Arab peoples, the heroic Palestinian people and supported their just cause. In the future, too, the just struggle of the Arabs and Palestinians will have the full and unreserved support of the Albanian people.

Our Struggle and Irreconcilable Stand Against American Imperialism and Soviet Social-Imperialism Constitute an Essential Condition for the Preservation of the Freedom and Independence of the Homeland

At the 8th congress of the party the principles from which the foreign policy of our country proceeds, and our stand towards the major current international problems, as well as towards individual countries and the different political forces and movements in the world were clearly defined and expressed. Today, as in the past, this policy has the complete backing of our people, because it expresses their thoughts and desires, because it defends the supreme interests of the homeland.

Our people support this policy because it is an entirely independent policy which is not inhibited by any external influence of whatever nature. The voice of Albania in international relations is her voice alone. And this is an additional reason why it is listened to, respected and taken into account.

Our stands are known. We have said and continue to say that we will have no rapprochement or reconciliation with either American imperialism or Soviet social-imperialism which to us and all the peoples are the greatest enemies. We will resolutely oppose their aims of hegemony and relentlessly expose their aggressive plans. Our opinion is, and life has proved, that our struggle and irreconcilable stand against American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism constitute an essential condition for the preservation of the freedom and independence of the homeland, for progress on our socialist road.

We Are For Normal Relations With Other Countries on the Basis of Non-Interference, Equality and Mutual Interest

With the other countries, such as France, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Belgrium, the Netherlands, etc., regardless of their social system, we are for normal relations on the basis of non-interference, equality and mutual interest. We want these relations to serve the economic, cultural and social development of both sides, the strengthening of friendship between peoples and sovereign states and, at

the same time, the interests of the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world.

Our country has been and is for the development of international trade, which it considers a useful and necessary means for every country. However, we demand from all our partners in trade that it should be based only on mutual benefit and complete equality, that it should be free of any pressure and discrimination. Moreover, we do not permit trade relations to be utilized as a means to interfere in our internal affairs or to impose alien political and ideological concepts on us. To us trade means trade, that is, the free and balanced exchange of goods, and we never confuse it with the acceptance of credits, which is quite another matter.

Socialist Albania, our people, very highly esteem the progressive achievements of every country in culture, science and technology, all values which serve the development and advance of mankind. Hence, we are for normal cultural exchanges with other countries, for mutual recognition of progressive and democratic achievements in this field, without discrimination or prejudice.

Our Country Desires To Live in Good Neighbourliness With the Neighbouring States

As is natural, our country devotes particular attention to its relations with the neighbouring countries. What has inspired and inspires its stand is the desire to live together as good neighbours, always to have useful relations and to build normal collaboration on the basis of the principles of complete equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, respect for national sovereignty and non-violation of territorial integrity, and exchanges on the basis of mutual interest.

We have good relations with the Italian people and we do not confuse them with Mussolini's fascists who spread death and destruction in our country. In my wartime notes I read with pleasure the words that General Azzi, who after the capitulation of Mussolini's army, confidently surrendered his whole army to the general staff of our partisan army and the Albanian people, said to me when we met in the village of Arbana, in the vicinity of Tirana: "We are grateful to the Albanian people and partisans who saved and sheltered thousands of my soldiers, sons of the Italian people. [Words indistinct] this generosity. I will be a friend of the Albanian people till I die," continued General Azzi. And he remained a friend until he died.

The regimes of our countries are opposed to each other. We have our laws and way of life and the Italians have theirs. Nevertheless, we have normal trade and cultural relations with Italy, which we are ready to extend on the basis of mutual benefit and without interfering in each other's internal affairs. If any Italian Government considers these relations of no interest, it may do whatever it likes. This will not affect us much. Nevertheless, we think differently -- that these relations are useful to both sides. Ours is not an isolated and closed country. We have things to sell to Italy and things to buy from it for hard cash, as we have with many other countries.

A glorious Arbereshi community also links us with the Italian people. Neither we nor the Italians should forget Garibaldi's fine words and high esteem for the Albanians and the Arbershi.

For five centuries the Arbereshi have been living in Calabria and Sicily. This community has given Italy and Albania outstanding people. While living in friendship with the Italian people, the Arbereshi have preserved their Albanian customs and language through the centuries. This community, which draws us closer to the Italian people, is a factor for friendship.

The Albanian people and the Turkish people have a great love for each other. We make "diplomatic love" with nobody. This is not the custom of the Albanian but, when we pledge our word, we keep it and do not turn whichever way the wind blows. We condemn those who violate our friendship or misuse our trust. The great and sincere

friendship that links us with the fraternal Turkish people has never been shaken. The different forms of regime have never shaken this friendship, because it is based on the fine sentiments of our peoples. It is based on those links of fraternity and blood relations with hundreds of thousands of Albanians who live, work, are married and have children, who die and are buried in a common soil with the Turks.

We honour and respect the great leader of the Turkish people, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, who, as an outstanding democrat, destroyed the Ottoman Empire and the caliphate and set up the new democratic Turkey. Let all the pseudo-democrats and pseudo-socialists who oppress the peoples, who trample on their rights and keep colonialism alive, sugar-coated with pompous words, follow the example of Kemal Ataturk who cut the "Gordian knot" of the Ottoman Empire with his sword. It is our desire that our friendship with the fraternal Turkish people should be continuously strengthened and developed further in every field.

We love and respect the Greek people, because they nurture the same feelings of friendship towards the Albanian people. We are sincere with each other. Neither wishes the other ill, but only well. These are historical links cemented with the blood shed together against the same occupiers. We do not confuse the feelings of the Greek people with those of the chauvinists.

We shall develop our relations on friendship with the Greek people further. The Greek people call the Albanian heroes of the Greek revolution of 1821 who fought under the command of Ypsilantis, "Arvanites Penemenij" and "Palicaria Arvanites". (famous Albanians and brave Albanians, Greek in the original). Capo d'Istria and the Russian czars, the Serbian Krajls and the Moldavian voivodes betrayed the Greek revolution, but the Albanians, with Marko Bocari at the head, with Ali Pasha Tepelena and the Caparajs, remained loyal to it to the death.

The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Greek Governments -- right-wing, new democratic or socialist -- have always considered the friendship between the Albanian people and the Greek people as a pressing political necessity. Regrettably, however, for the past 40 years, without any reason, the so-called "law on the state of war with Albania", an absurd law without any basis, which is condemned both by the Albanian and the Greek peoples, as well as by world opinion, has been maintained in Greece. Every reasonable and realistic person in Greece understands that such a law hampers the shortening of ways for an even more friendly development in the direction of Arta, Preveza, and Ioannina as well the whole of Greece.

The Belgrade Chiefs Have Incited the Southern Slavs, and Especially the Serbs, To Live in Enmity With the Albanians Inhabiting Their Own Territories in Yugoslavia, As Well As With Independent Socialist Albania

It was not in my intention to speak today about our relations with Yugoslavia, because we have expressed the stand of our state towards that country a thousand times and we stand by what we have said. However, I am obliged to speak about them, because the Belgrade chiefs not only have turned a deaf ear to what our party and government have pointed out but have built up a whole campaign of slanders and attacks against Socialist Albania and its policy which is as clear as the light of day, with all their propaganda and diplomatic means. For at least 40 years on end, not to go further back, the Belgrade chiefs have incited the southern Slavs, and especially the Serbs, to live in constant enmity with the Albanians inhabiting their own territories in Yugoslavia, as well as with independent Socialist Albania. This hostility towards the Albanians, this savage chauvinism and contempt towards them, this unrestrained tendency and appetite to annex Albania is something atavistic in them. What makes the issue still more dangerous is that the other southern Slav peoples lack the courage to stop this wave of savagery.

In the time of the national liberation war we sincerely loved the Yugoslavs, and respected and honoured Tito more than he deserved. We sent large partisan units which

fought side by side with the Yugoslav and Kosovo Albanian partisan units in southern and central Yugoslavia. Hundreds and hundreds of heroic sons and daughters of Albania were killed or wounded for the liberation of Yugoslavia, but now a Serbian dog called Sinan Hasani comes out and dares to insult on the blood they shed. He even goes to such lengths as to claim that the Yugoslavs formed our party, they organized the Albanian national liberation war and gave Albania everything. But let the dog bark, that is what he is paid for.

Tito and His Successors Have Constantly Hatched Up Plots To Destroy Socialist Albania. This They Tried To Do Through Their Longstanding Agent, the Traitor Mehmet Shehu. The Yugoslav Titoites Sent To Our Coast Xhevdet Mustafa's Group of Gangsters

Both in the past and right up to this moment when I am speaking to you, Tito and company have always rejected our hand of friendship and done everything in their power to cut it off. Openly or through their secret agents, for forty years on end Tito and his successors have constantly hatched up plots to destroy Socialist Albania, to wreck our party, to physically liquidate some of its main leaders. This they tried to do through their longstanding agent, the traitor Mehmet Shehu, too. But all their plots failed and they will always fail.

In the past the Serbian king, Karadjordjevic, together with Wrangel's Great-Russian bands, brought to Albania his agent -- the bandit Ahmet Zog, who, as a great traitor to the homeland, gave Yugoslavia Svetinaum of Pogradec and Vermosh as a gift in return for this assistance. The Belgrade chiefs want to do the same thing today with the criminal terrorist gangs of a certain hooligan and trafficker in arms, drugs and white slaves, Leka Zogu, to whom, astounding though it may seem, a country friendly to us gives shelter and allows him to give interviews to the press which call for the overthrow of the people's power in Albania. We have facts to prove that it was the Yugoslav Titoites who sent to our coast Xhevdet Mustafa's group of gangsters, whom we wiped out mercilessly without giving them time to draw breath or see the sun of Albania. At the appropriate moment the world will be told the details of this affair and what it was intended for. However, the dangerous things about it is that the Yugoslavs, violating the sovereignty of two countries friendly to us and without their knowledge, trained these criminals and landed them in our country. To train terrorist gangs and send them into another country is a grave criminal act condemned in the practice of international relations.

Now we have only this to say to the Yugoslav Titoites: Don't play with fire, because if a conflagration breaks out, you will get yourselves burnt in it. For our part, we defend ourselves and we know how to do so, we know how to fight and triumph over any enemy. But we do not like this ominous course, full of dangers, which you are following. Nevertheless, if you force our hand we shall give you the reply you deserve. But we tell the Yugoslav leaders not to take this hopeless course which is fraught with many dangers for our two countries, for the Balkans and perhaps even for Europe. You, the southern Slav peoples, are responsible because, instead of making the Great Serbs see reason and forcing them to change course, to adhere to the principles and practice of good neighbourliness with Socialist Albania and to establish normal, peaceful relations with the Albanians living in Yugoslavia, you allow them to fan up the flames.

We are convinced that there are progressive elements among the other southern Slav peoples, as well as among the Serbs. There is no other way to solve the problems apart from a change in the political stand towards Albania and the Albanians living in Yugoslavia. We shall continue on the course set by the 8th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania, the main report of which the Yugoslav leaders have read upside down. Our proposals were as wise as they were conciliatory, whereas your course is fraught with many dangers for Yugoslavia, which we want to remain as it is. You do not pay serious attention to our words which are an expression of the sincere feelings of the Albanian people. So much the worse for you. The world will charge you with grave responsibility.

Some governments of European countries and the United States of America are trifling with our feelings and interests. We say to them that nobody is allowed to trifle with Albania and its interests, as was done in the past. The old times when the fate of our country could easily be trampled underfoot and Albania could be attacked and partitioned have gone by for good.

We Shall Continue To Defend Our Albanian Brothers Living on Their Own Territories in Yugoslavia, In Their Rights Which the Constitution Recognizes Them

We shall continue, as always, to defend our Albanian brothers living on their own territories in Yugoslavia, with all the strength of our hearts, in their rights which the constitution recognizes to them. Let the Yugoslavs and world opinion have no doubts about this. This is recognized by international law and this is how all those states which have national minorities outside their borders act.

We Tell the Yugoslavs To Free the Kosovo Young People From Prison, For the Albanian Cannot Tolerate for Long Such Violations of the Honor and Rights of His Young Men and Women

At the 8th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania we made our stand towards Yugoslavia clear and we remain unshakable in this stand. The destruction and disintegration of Yugoslavia will never come from us. We are for the stability of the federation. But with the Great Serb, Macedonian and Montenegrin chauvinists our conciliatory words go in one ear and out the other. Their eyes have been blinded by their chauvinism and megalomania. When we appealed for reason and common sense, they pressed with even more savage terror against the Albanians living on their territories in Yugoslavia. They have thrown into jail thousands of heroic young men and women of Kosovo whom they torture barbarously and to whom they apply a thousand insulting epithets. We tell the Yugoslavs to free the young people from prison, for the Albanian cannot tolerate for long such violations of the honour and rights of his young men and women. Let them not fill the cup, because the response may have very dangerous consequences.

All Kosovo and the Albanian regions of Yugoslavia have been placed under savage chauvinist military pressure. The "differentation", which means making Albanians spy on Albanians in favour of sinister Serbian forces, is going on on a large scale. But the people of Kosovo cannot accept this shameful course, because it leads to fratricide, while the Great Serbs will rub their hands in glee.

The Serbs are inciting blood feuds among Albanians. Kosovo is being plunged in poverty and covered with graves. People do not know where their sons and daughters are. The Albanian intellectuals are being decimated, insulted, humiliated and thrown out in the street. Only in the time of the inquisition have such persecutions occurred. No, the Albanian people living in Yugoslavia will not allow anything of their sacred national heritage to be suppressed. Never at any time or in any country has the Albanian bowed in submission to or fled from the enemy when his freedom and legitimate rights have been violated.

You, gentlemen of Belgrade, have sent 60 thousand Serbian soldiers to Kosovo to suppress and kill the people of Kosovo and to intimidate Socialist Albania. But we are not intimidated. We are ready, vigilant to a man. You speak with the language of force, while we try to speak with the language of reason. But we know how to speak in the language of force, too.

Albania Threatens Nobody, But If Its Rights and Borders Are Violated, It Will Retaliate In Kind To Anybody

Albania is a sensitive strategic key point. Europe must keep this in mind. Some sneer at our fortifications, while arming themselves to the teeth with every kind of weapons, and others underrate our strength. So much the worse for them. Certain journalists

whose pens are for hire, certain cafe politicians with their "analyses of strategic plans" and the Great Serbs in the first place, spread the idea and insinuate that in these or those circumstances, indeed in all circumstances, Albania will be gobbled up by the Russians, will lean to the Soviets, etc.

We tell the Great Serbs, the secret firm friends of the Russians, that there are two ways for the Russo-Bulgarian revisionists to attack Albania in order to reach our part of the Adriatic coast. The one way is through the Vardar and Kosovo and the other through the Straits of Otranto. In the first case, without the slightest doubt, the whole Albanian people living in Kosovo and other regions of Yugoslavia -- in Skopje and Kacanik, in Tetovo and Gostivar, in (?Ljap) and Plav-Gusinje, will meet the aggressors with guns. The whole of Yugoslavia will be ablaze and the Russo-Bulgarian revisionist invaders, if they ever succeed in reaching our Alps, will be in the same shape as the German Nazis after the battle of Stalingrad.

In the second case, we Albanians hold the key to the Straits of Otranto. Sazan Island and the Karaburun Peninsula -- and do not fear that I am revealing any secret -- are rocks clad in iron and concrete which the Soviet naval fleet cannot pass.

If our Russo-Bulgarian enemies and others want to embark on such adventures they ought to know that the Albanians are not a state of three million, but a nation of (?six) million people. Ours was a small people in the time of the Second World War, but although alone and unarmed, they defeated and liquidated a considerable number of Italian fascist and German Nazi divisions. Now the times have changed in favour of Socialist Albania, hence: Hands Off Albania.

Albania threatens nobody. It wants to live in friendship with the others but, if anyone violates its rights and borders, it will retaliate in kind. Likewise, it will reply in the sternest manner to the injustices or insults anybody might employ against it.

I am speaking openly and this is the firm opinion of all our people. We say what we think, others have not failed to speak against us and moreover to slander us. We make no unfounded statements and do not indulge in slanders. Herein lies our strength, and that is why the progressive peoples respect Socialist Albania just as we have great respect for them. For this just and benevolent stand, we offer them our heart-felt thanks.

Messrs, the Yugoslav leaders arrogate to themselves the right to raise their voice about the "injustices" the Bulgarians, the Greeks or the Albanians allegedly commit against the Macedonians of Pirin and Aegeus or the tiny Macedonian minorities in Albania, while we, according to them, have no such right. They accuse us of "interfering in their internal affairs" when we defend the rights, under the laws of the federation, of our brothers, whom they not only deny their rights, but whom they kill, imprison, and force into emigration, while Serbian and Montenegrin colonialists are brought into their birthplace to replace them.

It was Mr Stambolic who launched the slogan of an "ethnically pure Kosovo" which the "Albanian nationalists" allegedly demanded. This is not a slogan of the Albanians, but of the Great Serbs, launched in order to drown Kosovo in Blood. The Serbs and Montenegrins were rightly frightened by this policy of terror and began to flee from fear and because of the poverty that prevails in Kosovo. The Great Serbs are now trying to saddle the Albanians with this crime, although they themselves are responsible for the exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Recently the Yugoslavs, assisted by their friend -- Russia, have been gathering up "Macedonians of the Aegeus" from all over the place in order to have them as a vanguard for Greece. One fine morning we shall hear that Alexander the Great was a Slav, too. Why shouldn't they do even this? They have a precedent in the Great-Russian "historian" of the 19th century, Vasilyevsky. In his book on Byzantium

he goes to such lengths as to write there in black and white that since the modern Greeks are orthodox Christians, they are Slavs. Hence they do not originate from the ancient Greeks who gave mankind one of the most brilliant civilizations in the world. With the full conviction of a Great-Russian chauvinist, Vasilyevsky states quite boldly in his book: "The Modern Greeks are of Slav origin."

The Greek Minority Are Good, Honest People, Like the Greek People Themselves. They Enjoy All the Rights Which Every Albanian Citizen Enjoys. The Greek Minority in Albania Is Not Groaning, But Singing and Prospering

The chauvinists of northern Epirus and certain Greek bishops do the same thing when, basing themselves on the statistics of Phanari of the time of Sultan Hamid 2, they describe all the orthodox Christians in Albania as Greeks. And these so-called Greeks, who were supposed to number 400,000 at that time have remained 400,000 to this very day, although almost 80 years have gone by. According to them, the so-called Greeks of northern Epirus have neither increased nor decreased, have had neither deaths nor births. Likewise, they say, 28,000 Greeks of the northern Epirus languish in "Albanian prisons" at all times and all seasons. Unfortunately for those Greek bishops, who have nothing to do with the Greek people, I can tell the Greek people and government on my full authority that in the whole of Albania there are only 33 persons of the Greek minority serving short sentences of imprisonment for various offences, and only 4 of them for political offences. Why is this so with the Greek minority of our country? This is so because our people of the Greek minority are good, honest people, like the Greek people themselves, because they enjoy all the rights which every Albanian citizen enjoys, because everywhere among the Greek minority everything is in their own hands. There the cadres of the party and state are only people from the Greek minority. In every village of the Greek minority there are primary and agricultural secondary schools and in Gjirokastra there is a teachers training school in Greek. All the other cadres, such as doctors, agronomies, veteranaries, economists, teachers and professors, are people of the Greek minority and there are houses of culture everywhere. The incomes of the people of the Greek minority are among the highest in our country. We Albanians live like brothers with the people of the Greek minority in our common homeland. The Greek minority in Albania is not groaning, Messrs, the chauvinists of the northern Epirus, but singing and prospering.

As for religion, you need not worry about it, to believe or not to believe is a personal right, a question of conscience and not an institutional question: Religion cannot be imposed according to the desire or will of the hodjas, the bishops or the pope of Rome.

I follow the Greek press and have read the questions that some Greek or West German journalists have put to the people of the Greek minority in our country and the answers they have received from them. One of these journalists asked an old woman of our Greek minority this question: "Where is your church, where is your priest?"

She answered: "Neither the church nor the priest did anything to save me from the aghas and the beys. When they held sway, they gave me neither bread to eat nor water to drink, neither electricity to light my home nor school for my sons and daughters. Only the national liberation war, only my party of labour gave me all these blessings. That is why I love the party and not the priest."

The newspaperman went on with his questions to the old woman: "What about the sins you have committed, to whom will you confess?"

Again the old woman replied with subtle humor: "My son has told me, 'Live well in this world, mother, and as for the 'other world', blame me and my party for your sins when you get there.'"

There are hundreds and hundreds of millions of people in the world who do not want to believe in religion. Then why all this astonishment at Socialist Albania?

Our state is atheistic by the will of its people and there is no moral or material force which can impose on it anything different. Our people are masters of their own fate and sentiments. The screams of northern Epirus chauvinists do not bother the Greek minority and Socialist Albania in the least, even if the chauvinists are stirred up and paid under the lap by somebody else, and that somebody is not the fraternal Greek people.

The new elections for deputies to the People's Assembly are being held on the eve of a major event -- the celebration of the 70th anniversary of national independence.

The Albanian people, all the Albanians, wherever they are, have always celebrated with great jubilation the great day of November 28, 1912, when that wise old patriot -- Ismail Qemali -- hoisted the national flag in Vlora and proclaimed the independence of the country.

In celebrating this glorious anniversary, we recall the legendary battles that the Albanian people have waged for centuries on end for the freedom and independence of land, their titanic efforts to preserve and develop their language and culture, their ardent love for their land and traditions.

Allow me to take the opportunity of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of independence to greet all our people, as well as all the Albanian patriots in the world, and present my best wishes to them on the occasion of this day dear to our hearts.

100-PERCENT PARTICIPATION IN ELECTIONS

AU150907 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] According to information available to the apparatus of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on the elections for deputies to the People's Assembly, 100 percent of the voters registered in the election rolls took part in the voting.

TIRANA REPORTS DEATH OF LEONID BREZHNEV

AU111940 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS reports that Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Soviet Union and general secretary of the Soviet revisionist party, died yesterday.

ZHIVKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO BREZHNEV'S FUNERAL

UN Delegate Expresses Grief

AU121545 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, November 12 (BTA) -- Speaking as provisional chairman of the East European countries' group, Bulgaria's standing representative at the United Nations Mr Boris Tsvetkov, expressed on their behalf their grief at the heavy loss.

"The sad news have circled the globe. The Soviet people and all to whom peace is dear suffered a heavy loss - Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, died", said Mr Tsvetkov yesterday at the afternoon session of the UN General Assembly dedicated to the memory of Leonid Brezhnev.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was one of the greatest statesmen and politicians of our epoch. His name is known on all continents, round the globe. The most important achievements in the history of the Soviet country are indivisibly linked with his tireless work. The path of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from a common worker to a top leader of a great state sets an eloquent example of selfless service to the great ideals of peace and progress.

People Lose Friend, Brother

AU130859 Sofia BTA in English 0822 GMT 12 Nov 82

["Farewell to L. Brezhnev" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 13 (BTA) -- Today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an editorial dwelling on the contribution of Leonid Brezhnev to the development of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

It is emphasized that the Bulgarian people part not only with a bright personality who was the pride of the fraternal community of the countries of real socialism and of the international communist and workers' movement, with the inspirer of their upsurge and growing influence on the world's march towards a happier future. The Bulgarian people also part with a great and cordial friend and brother, extraordinary in his charm and love for the Bulgarian people, a representative of that firm Leninist communist guards that gave their energy to the full in the name of the further victories of the cause of the Great October in all corners of the earth.

In the years when Leonid Brezhnev was heading the CPSU and the Soviet state, the party newspaper reads, the friendship, cooperation and the deepening getting closer together of the Bulgarian people and the party and country of Lenin knew enviable heights and turned into a model of unity of thought and action between two peoples united by the communist ideals. RABOTNICHESKO DELO points out that to Leonid Brezhnev belongs not only the assessment that the relations of the USSR and Bulgaria are real socialist internationalism in action, but that also this is an assessment of an enormous in its importance, qualitatively new phenomenon in the sphere of international relations whose most passionate and consistent architect and inspirer he was.

Together with Mr Todor Zhivkov, the first leader of the Bulgarian Communist Party and state, he attached permanent importance and gave his inexhaustible energy to the creative development of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. With the Bulgarian communists, with the Bulgarian people, stays the great example, the cherished friendly talks and advice, the enormous creative work of the most remarkable internationalist of today Leonid Brezhnev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses.

National Mourning Rally 15 Nov

AU130851 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 13 (BTA) -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death will leave its grievous imprint on the next political week. The nation-wide mourning in Bulgaria will continue till Monday when, at a big mourning rally in Sofia, the last tribute will be paid to one of the greatest men of our century. A party and state delegation will attend the mourning ceremony of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral. The delegation is led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council. It includes Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union and member of the CC of the BCP.

Leaders Attend Sofia Services

AU151121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev came to the monument of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Sofia this morning in order to pay their respects to the memory of the communist, the party and state leader, the peace fighter and great friend of Bulgaria and to express their reverence for his life and deeds. The ceremony was attended by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and by members of the Soviet Embassy.

Wreaths were laid at the Brezhnev monument on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, the Sofia City BCP Committee, as well as on behalf of sociopolitical and mass organizations. A wreath was also laid on behalf of the USSR Embassy in Sofia. A military band played a funeral song, as well as the national anthems of the USSR and Bulgaria, and the "Internationale." Arms were presented. Deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, and chairmen of creative unions also came to pay their respects at the monument of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Zhivkov To Lead Delegation

AU121907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has confirmed the following party-state delegation that will attend Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral: Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and leader of the Delegation; Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Dimitur Zhulev, BCP Central Committee member and Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

AU140950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] The Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, arrived in Moscow today to attend Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral ceremonies.

The delegation includes Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, as well as Dimitur Zhulev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to USSR.

At Moscow airport the delegation was received by Pyotr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and by [name indistinct], CPSU Central Committee secretary, as well as by other officials.

Pays Respects at Coffin

AU141620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] The party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, paid respects today at the coffin of Leonid Brezhnev, who is laying in state in the Hall of Columns of the Moscow trade union house. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other members of the delegation -- Comrade Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dimitur Zhulev, BCP Central Committee member and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, -- paid a last tribute to Leonid Brezhnev, loyal continuer of Lenin's cause and great friend of the Bulgarian people, who for more than 18 years implemented the course of comprehensive coming together and fraternal friendship between the CPSU and the BCP and between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian party-state delegation laid a wreath at the coffin. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the delegation members expressed most sincere condolences to Leonid Brezhnev's relatives.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION TO ANDROPOV

AU121927 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 12 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary genreral of the CC of the BCP, has sent the following telegram to Mr Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU:

"Dear Comrade Andropov,

May I congratulate you cordially on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and on my part, on your election as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We knew you as a loyal Marxist-Leninist, for many years and well-known in the Soviet Union and in the world figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and we are convinced that under your CPSU and the Soviet state, and we are convinced that under your guidance the Central Committee of the great party of Lenin will in future also mobilize successfully the strength of the Soviet communists, of the entire Soviet people, for the further building of the communist society.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people will continue in future to march shoulder to shoulder with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in the struggle for fulfilling the communist ideas and ideals, for deepening the fraternal cooperation and increasing the might of the socialist community countries, for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for averting the danger of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe, for peace and disarmament, for ensuring the security and the happy future of mankind.

We are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship, the all-round cooperation and getting closer together of the BCP and the CPSU, of Bulgaria and the USSR, will get deeper and will reach new gains in the interest and to the good of our peoples, of socialism all over the world.

I wish you with all my heart, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, lots of health, creative energy and great successes in your highly responsible work for the further translation into reality of the Leninist general line of the CPSU for the prosperity of the Leninist general line of the CPSU for the prosperity of the Soviet people, for the consolidation of peace, for the triumph of communism!

GOSR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS SENT TO USSR LEADERS

AU101430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and to Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, on behalf of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf, we send to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people and to you, personally, most cordial greetings on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

On this remarkable date progressive mankind pays tribute to the heroic deed of the Russian proletariat that, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party set up by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, secured the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution that opened up a new era in the history of mankind, the era of revolutionary renovation of the world, of socialism and of communism.

By steadily implementing the October Revolution's legacies, the Soviet people, led by their tested vanguard -- the CPSU -- have achieved remarkable successes in building a new life and today are confidently building up the material-technical base of communism. The glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR, the jubilee we will be celebrating in 1982, is a magnificent victory of the GOSR. Today the Soviet Union, the first country in the world of victorious socialism, is a fundamental factor in strengthening the might of the socialist community, in the historic victories of the world revolutionary movement and also in changing the balance of power in the world for the benefit of peace, freedom, independence, democracy and socialism.

In the present particularly aggravated international situation provoked by the policy of confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialistic circles, and above all the United States, the Soviet Union, loyal to its Leninist foreign policy course, is tirelessly and constantly struggling to safeguard peace. All progressive and democratic forces in the world welcomed with warm approval and support the peace program of the eighties that was approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and also the constructive initiatives and proposals that followed and that were aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, halting the arms race, continuing disarmament and safeguarding and strengthening confidence and peace among the peoples.

The BCP and the CPSU, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and by proletarian and socialist internationalism, will continue to actively contribute to strengthening the unity and unity of action of the socialist community led by the great Soviet Union, to strengthening the communist and workers movement and to rallying all forces struggling for peace, security and social progress.

The ideas and cause of October instilled a firm faith and optimism in the Bulgarian people in their struggle against capitalism and monarchism-fascism and they are indissolubly linked with the present successful building of new socialist Bulgaria. The Bulgarian-Soviet relations and the eternal and unbreakable friendship between our countries and peoples are strengthening and developing with every passing year. A characteristic trait of these relations is the joint course followed by the BCP and the CPSU toward a comprehensive cooperation and drawing the two countries closer together. The further consistent implementation of this course is a guarantee for the deepening and flourishing of Bulgarian-Soviet relations and for the socialist upsurge of our motherland.

On the day of the 65th anniversary of the GOSR and on this shining and moving holiday of all progressive mankind, we wish to you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people further great successes in fulfilling the historic program of the 26th CPSU Congress for building the communist society in your country, in the struggle for safeguarding and strengthening the world peace and also for the triumph of the ideas of Great October.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

REAGAN'S LIFTING OF PIPELINE SANCTIONS REPORTED

AU131830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] In a radio speech delivered a short while ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has declared that he has decided to lift the discriminatory measures that he introduced and that were directed against the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. He was undoubtedly forced to make such a decision after the great losses suffered by numerous U.S. companies following cancellation of substantial orders for this gas pipeline. It is well-known that these unpopular discrimimatory measures were also met with acute discontent by Washington's allies in the West. What is more, under the instructions of their governments, West German, British, French and Italian companies have begun to deliver equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline.

The President had to acknowledge tonight that his discriminatory measures have provoked grave discord among the NATO member countries. In his speech Reagan said that the United States and its West European partners have reached an agreement with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on certain restrictions in trade and financial ties.

REPORT ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION PROCEEDINGS

Session Continues 9 Nov

AU100840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Summary] After unanimously approving the agenda as proposed by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, the National Assembly deputies approved the report by the commission on monitoring the by-election for the National Assembly. "Following this, the draft bill on the normative decrees of the State Council issued after the sixth session of the National Assembly as well as the draft decision on changes in the government were also approved. Thus Kiril Zarev was relieved of his post as chairman of the State Planning Committee and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was appointed to this post. Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, was appointed deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

"The draft bill on the amendment and addendum to the courts law structure and the draft bill on amendment and addendum to the election law were also discussed.

"Afterward the draft bill on the hunting economy and the draft bill on the fishing economy, which were submitted for discussion by the Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry, were reviewed. Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forests industry, and also the debates that followed, emphasized that the approval of the two draft bills would increase the hunting and fishing economies and would achieve an ecological [words indistinct] of labor. The four draft bills were approved after first reading."

Following this Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, read a report and with this today's session ended.

The National Assembly session will resume its work tomorrow at 1500 local time [1300 GMT].

Session Ends 10 Nov

AU101953 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, Nov 10 (BTA) -- The seventh session of the Eighth National Assembly ended.

The deputies unanimously passed acts on game shooting and fishing, on amendment and addendum to the law court structuring act and to the election act. Having heard the report of the minister of public health, they made a positive assessment of the work done for developing the Bulgarian health care.

At the same time it was acknowledged that the level and the results obtained are still below the material and personnel possibilities of health care. The National Assembly assigned the competent authorities with the task of taking measures for overcoming the weaknesses and shortcomings.

Judges of the Supreme Court were elected unanimously.

The minister of communications replied to a question of a people's representative about the state of the telephone services.

Mr Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, who took the floor at the session, emphasized that the acts passed by it ensured the legal regulating of a number of activities in the socioeconomic life.

The independence and authority of the judges are consolidating (?and) the parliament's supremacy in the sphere of legislation is growing.

Through the acts on game shooting and fishing better conditions are created for the preservation of the fauna.

Mr Stanko Todorov stressed that without underestimating the achievements in health care, attention should be focused on the unresolved problems, the shortcomings and weaknesses in this sphere. It is necessary to take prompt measures for improving the telephone services.

Mr Stanko Todorov stressed: "The acts and decisions approved by the National Assembly reflect the people's will and their interests."

U.S. LIFTING OF PIPELINE 'SANCTIONS' NOTED

LD132200 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2130 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] United States: President Ronald Reagan announced in a radio address today that he has lifted the embargo on the deliveries of equipment destined for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. At the same time he declared that the United States has agreed with its allies on new, according to him, more important and effective measures concerning trade between the East and the West. Shortly after Reagan's speech, the French Government announced officially that France is not a participant in any such agreement.

'Failure' and 'Fiasco' Seen

LD150914 Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The lifting of U.S. "sanctions" imposed on West European firms supplying equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe "is nothing but Washington's attempt to get out of a blind alley," RUDE PRAVO said today. It pointed out that the "sanctions" brought Washington into difficulties both in relations to West European states and to those American commercial circles which favour normal, mutually advantageous trade with socialist countries. They also harmed the U.S. national economy causing industrial plants loss of a total of 2,200 million dollars, the sum comprising the concluded and unfulfilled contracts on deliveries of equipment for the gas pipeline, and increasing unemployment, especially in the American Mid-West.

"The failure of the 'sanctions' is a fiasco for the Reagan administration, the more so that its full meaning was shown immediately after the congressional elections in which the Republican Party suffered a loss and in which growing opposition against Reagan's economic and foreign policy was reflected," the daily concluded.

CATHOLIC PROTEST, 'TUMULTUOUS SCENES' REPORTED

AU121717 Vienna KURIER in German 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "CSSR Persecution"]

[Text] Tumultuous scenes between police and the population took place in the Slovak district town of Velki Krtis after the authorities wanted to prevent religious instruction. This year no child was permitted to attend religious classes, despite official protests by the church authorities.

CSSR STATE, LEADERS MOURN PASSING OF BREZHNEV

CSSR-USSR Amity Group Meeting

LD131154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The congress of the Slovak section of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association opened at the Bratislava Park of Culture and Recreation a while ago. The congress is attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the CPSL Central Committee, of the National Front Central Committee and of the Slovak Government, led by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Also present are Vaclav David, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee, Vadim Stepanov, USSR general consul in Bratislava, and other guests.

Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, said that the death of Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev causes us profound sorrow and enormous grief. Then the delegates and guests paid tribute to the memory of Comrade Brezhnev, a revolutionary, fighter for peace, Marxist-Leninist, leading figure in the international communist and workers' movement with a minute of silence.

Dzur Cable to Ustinov

LD130034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, has sent a telegram of condolences to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense, on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

He also expressed profound sorrow at the death of Leonid Brezhnev to Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, chief commander of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states; Soviet Ambassador in CSSR Aleksandr Botivin, Col Gen Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the chief commander of the Allied Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states at the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, and to Col Gen Grigory Borisov, commander of the Soviet Forces Central Group in Czechoslovakia.

National Front Condolences

LD131456 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The CSSR National Front Central Committee has sent a telegram of condolences to the Soviet Embassy in the CSSR on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The letter says that the personality of Leonid Brezhnev was that of a great statesman, a prominent figure in the international communist and workers' movement, an ardent Marxist-Leninist revolutionary, who in the conditions of his times creatively developed and enriched Lenin's bequest. The death of Comrade Brezhnev is a painful loss not only for the Soviet people but also for progressive people the world over, who correctly see in the CPSU and in the country of the Soviets, which Comrade Leonid Brezhnev personified, the main pillar of world peace and the greatest hope for the struggle to maintain peaceful life on our planet.

In the heart of our people, says the letter of condolences, the memory of Comrade Brezhnev will be preserved forever as that of an ardent friend of our peoples, a brave soldier, who took a personal part in the fight for the liberation of our homeland from Nazi occupation.

Leaders Visit Soviet Embassy

LD121614 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Profound sorrow at the death of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was expressed at the Soviet Embassy in Prague today by the following comrades:

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Lenart, Lubomir Strougal; by CPCZ Central Committee secretaries; Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Hindrich Polednik; Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The CPCZ representatives conveyed their sincere condolences to the USSR charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia, Marat Kuenetsov and signed the book of condolences.

More on Embassy Visits

LD130804 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Federal Assembly, headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the chairman of the Federal Assembly; a delegation of the Czech National Council headed by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council; the heads of individual departments of the CPCZ Central Committee; vice premiers and ministers of the Federal and Czech Governments; delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army headed by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; and a delegation of the Federal Minsitry of the Interior, headed by Minsiter Jaromir Obzina, came today to the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, at the front of which the flag of the USSR is flying at half mast, to pay their respects to the memory of Leonid Brezhnev. Delegations of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, headed by Vaclav David, its chairman; the City CPCZ Committee in Prague; the Central Trade Union Council; the Central Committee fo the Socialist Union of Youth; individual ministries; and other central authorities and institutions also came to express their sympathies upon the death of the highest Soviet representative. Members of Prague's diplomatic corps also signed the book of condolences at the embassy.

Throughout the day representatives of working collectives from industrial and agricultural plants and undertakings, heroes of socialist labor, scientists, artists, sportsmen, members of the people's militias and others came to the Soviet Embassy to pay their respects to the memory of the great friend of Socialist Czechoslovakia. Amongst them were workers from the CKD Prague Works, Vodochody, Aero Works, from Radotin Janka Works, the Holesovice power plant and other enterprises. We shall never forget 27 May 1971, when this great communist and internationalist visited our plant, workers of the Praga National Enterprise, the Klement Gottwalt Works, wrote into the book of condolences.

Representatives of the highest party and state bodies of the Slovak Socialist Republic came to express condolences to Vadim Stepanov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava, on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Deep sorrow at the death of the loyal follower in the great work of Lenin, relentless fighter for peace and communism was expressed by the signatures in the book of condolences of Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary fo the CPSL Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee Ladislav Abraham, Elena Litvajova and Ludovit Pexlar;

Michal Zozulak, member of the Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee; and Miroslav Boda, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPSL. A delegation of the Slovak National Council, headed by Viliam Salgovic, its chairman and member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, and a delegation of the Slovak Government headed by Julius Hanus, first vice-premier, also came to pay their respects.

HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ANDROPOV

LD121758 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Andropov:

Allow me to congratulate you most sincerely on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee as well as in my own name on your election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Czechoslovak communists and our people hold you in esteem as a close coworker of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who was a great friend of our country. They know you as an important party and state representative of the Soviet Union, who has demonstrated in all high responsible posts entrusted to you by the party loyalty to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

We are convinced that the heroic Soviet people, under the leadership of its glorious Communist Party, will continue with assurance to implement the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and march toward new victories along the road to building a communist society. We are taking this opportunity to assure you that we value highly the close fraternal ties of alliance linking both our communist parties and countries. We shall do our utmost for the further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, intensification of mutual, all-round and fruitful cooperation in the interest of our nations, the strengthening of cohesion and unity between the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement.

I wish you whole-heartedly, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich, good health and great strength and energy in your highly responsible post for the well-being of the Soviet people, the strengthening of peace, socialism and progress in the world, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed in the telegram.

PARTY, STATE DELEGATION PREPARES FOR FUNERAL

Husak, Strougal, Bilak To Go

LD121449 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is meeting today, paid tribute to the memory of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, praised the historic importance that Leonid Brezhnev had for all progressive mankind in the fight for peace, social progress and socialism. The Czechoslovak people and all communists will forever cherish the memory of the excellent man, a loyal follower of Lenin's work, who made an exceptional contribution to all-round development of cooperation and to the strengthening of friendship and alliance between our country and the Soviet Union.

It has been decided that the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will be attended by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic Gustav Husak. The delegation will also include members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Secretary of the Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak.

At 1000 on the day of the funeral, Monday 15 November, the sirens will sound in our towns and enterprises, and all Czechoslovak people will pay tribute to the memory of the deceased with 2 minutes of silence and a stoppage of work.

Delegation Departs for Moscow

LD140854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, left Prague by air for Moscow today to attend the funeral of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The delegation includes members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Lubomir Strougal, Federal prime minister; and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation will be joined in Moscow by Cestmir Lovetinsky, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union. At the somberly decorated Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the Czechoslovak party and state delegation was seen off by members of the Presidium, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee and other party and state representatives.

Group Met by Gorbachev

LD141406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, which is to attend the funeral of the deceased general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev, flew to Moscow today. Other members of the delegation are members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee, Secretary. In Moscow they were joined by Cestmir Lovetinsky, the Czechoslovak ambassador in the Soviet Union. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Wreath Laid at Catafalque

LD141834 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] -- (CETEKA correspondent) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party and state delegation which arrived here earlier in the day to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral went to the Hall of Columns in the House of Trade Unions where the late Soviet leader lies in state.

The delegation, including Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, party presidium members -- Premier Lubomir Strougal and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, and Czechoslovak Ambassador To the Soviet Union Cestmir Lovetinsky, laid a wreath at the catafalque.

Other representatives of the socialist countries and communist parties and foreign statesmen also came to pay homage to Leonid Brezhnev.

LEADERS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR BREZHNEV FUNERAL

Day of Mourning Declared

LD121802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1024 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (AFN) -- The GDR interior minister has ordered that 15 November, the day of the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet is to be an official day of mourning.

The buildings of national and local authorities and installations of state-owned enterprises and factories will have flags flying at half mast on that day. All public events must pay due regard to the official day of mourning.

Stoph Expresses Condolences

LD121604 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Following his return from Romania, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, together with other members of the Council of Ministers, expressed his condolences at the USSR Embassy in Unter den Linden this morning. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Foreign Ministry staff expressed their deep sympathy. Deep respect for Leonid Brezhnev's work was shown by the state Secretariat of Church Affairs, the leading church bodies in the GDR,as well as by the Jewish community. Heads and members of the diplomatic corps also expressed their condolences. Once again, thousands of workers expressed their grief at the embassy.

SED Officials Offer Sympathy

LD131312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1129 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- Once again thousands of GDR workers went to the USSR Embassy in Berlin on Saturday morning to express their deeply felt sympathy at the demise of Leonid Brezhnev.

Together with workers, cooperative farmers, secretaries of the cultural workers and sportsmen, the first secretaries of the bezirk executives of the SED offered their condolences. The mourning procession of the SED bezirk executives headed the delegation from the GDR capital. After the first secretaries had laid bouquets in front of the flower-bedecked picture of Leonid Brezhnev, they expressed to Ambassador Petr Abrasimov and other USSR diplomats their sympathy on the death of the outstanding revolutionary and fighter for peace and socialism. Together with working people they bowed in front of the picture of Leonid Brezhnev in the Cupola Room of the embassy.

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

LD141440 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (ADN) -- A GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, is in Moscow to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral. The delegation was fraternally welcomed at the Soviet capital's Vnukovo Airport on Sunday afternoon by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Georgiy Shakhnazarov, deputy department head of the CPSU Central Committee.

The party and state delegation is comprised of deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of State: Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the People's Chamber; and Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU, Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR Council of State, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR.

Late this afternoon Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation will be paying their last respects to Leonid Brezhnev at the House of Unions.

Honecker Pays Last Respects

LD142002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 14 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, paid his last respects to his friend and fellow fighter Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow on Sunday. The GDR party and state delegation laid a wreath in the Hall of Columns in the House of the Unions in the vicinity of Red Square. The red ribbon of the wreath, which was carried by Soviet soldiers into the hall, bears the inscription: "To the worthy and proven continuer of Lenin's great cause, the ardent fighter for peace and communism, our Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, from the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic."

Erich Honecker and the other GDR personages then expressed their deeply felt condolences to the widow, Viktoria Brezhneva, and to the other relatives.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

AU151458 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13/14 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, General secretary of the SED Central Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, conveyed to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov the following congratulations on his elections as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee:

CPSU Central Committee: CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov

Dear Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov:

On behalf of the GDR SED Central Committee, all communists and the entire GDR people, and on my own behalf, I send you fraternal and cordial congratulations on the occasion of your election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

For over 65 years now the Soviet Union, with whom we are most closely linked, has been proceeding successfully on the Leninist path into the communist future, and has been fighting unswervingly for the peaceful coexistence not overshadowed by wars of all the peoples in this world. As a member of the CPSU leadership team for many years you have an outstanding share in the consistent implementation of the policy of Lenin's party.

In the GDR you enjoy high regard as a proven internationalist and loyal friend of the first socialist state on German soil. We are most deeply convinced that the numerous bonds of inviolable, fraternal friendship and the militant bond between the SED and the CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR are a reliable pledge in our common struggle for the continued growth of the strength and influence of socialism, for the safeguarding of peace and the happiness of the peoples.

In your post as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a post that bears the highest responsibility for the well-being of the Soviet people, for the fate of mankind, we wish you, dear Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, much success, health and creative power.

May the glorious party of Lenin and the great Soviet people continue to march ahead successfully in the realization of the historic resolutions of the 26th CPSU Party Congress.

Communist greetings,

[Signed] E. Honecker, general secretary of the GDR SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State

REAGAN LIFTS USSR PIPELINE SANCTIONS 13 NOVEMBER

LD131844 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] President Reagan today lifted the sanctions announced by him against the Soviet-European gas pipeline deal. The embargo measures had led to protests and opposition, especially in the FRG, Italy, France and Great Britain. The firms involved in the gas pipeline project supplied their products for the pipeline despite the American trade sanctions. Reagan announced at the same time tonight that the United States and their allies had agreed, as he put it, to a new sharpened trade strategy toward the USSR.

HONECKER, FRG'S CARSTENS MEET IN MOSCOW

ADN Report

LD141810 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (ADN) -- In Moscow this evening Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met with FRG Federal President Karl Carstens, and Deputy Federal Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher for an exchange of views. They discussed current international problems, particularly problems relating to safeguarding peace, arms limitation and disarmament as well as the further development of relations between both German states.

Both sides noted that, in view of the international situation, everything must be done to strengthen peace. The two German states in the center of Europe bear a special responsibility, Erich Honecker and Karl Carstens stressed. They declared the intention of their states to continue to develop their relations in line with the basic treaty.

State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of Chancery of the Chairman of the GDR Council of State; Egon Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to the USSR; and the head of the Federal President's Office, State Secretary Hans Neusel, took part in the talk.

DPA Report

LD141850 Hamburg DPA in German 1759 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (DPA) -- Federal President Karl Carstens and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, who are taking part in Brezhnev's funeral, spoke together for an hour on Sunday. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher also took part in the meeting that was held in a guest house on the Lenin hills where Carstens is staying. A joint communique on the talks is being prepared for later this evening.

At the start of the talks Carstens said, in the presence of journalists, that it was a sad occasion that had brought him and Honecker together, but he was glad to have the meeting. Honecker agreed with the president.

Carstens last met with Honecker at the funeral of the late Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito in Belgrade.

Replying to a question put by journalists as to whether a visit to the FRG by Honecker had been spoken about, Carstens said this evening after the discussion that the GDR State Council chairman had not yet agreed to a meeting. Before the fall of the Social-Liberal government in October, a Honecker visit this year was being contemplated.

From the Bonn side, Secretary of State at the Federal President's Office Hans Neusel, and from the East Berlin side, the head of Chancery of the Chairman of the State Council, Frank-Joachim Herrmann, and GDR Ambassador to Moscow Egon Winkelmann, also took part in the talks.

GDR, SOVIET PLANNING CHIEFS MEET IN BERLIN

DW111213 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From the Aktuelle Kamera newscast]

[Text] Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, today received Nikolay Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission, who is visiting the GDR for consultations between the state planning organs of the two countries.

In a friendly dialogue it was stated that as a result of the meeting between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, on the Crimea in August 1982, significant tasks for the further dynamic development of the national economies are being realized on the basis of the deepening and broadening of the division of labor between the GDR and the USSR.

During their meeting Gerhard Schuerer and Nikolay Inozemtsev discussed questions concerning the future relations in the economic and scientific-technical fields.

NATION MOURNS DEATH OF LEONID BREZHNEV

Day of Mourning Declared

LD121920 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] On the day of Leonid Brezhnev's funeral there will be a national day of mourning in our country. According to a government decision on 15 November at Lajos Kossuth Square the state banner will be hoisted at half mast with military honor. A mourning banner will be placed on public buildings and institutions. In restaurants and places of entertainment the music and program service will be suspended.

NEPSZABADSAG Lauds Brezhnev

LD121526 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Hungarian papers publish in a prominent place Leonid Brezhnev's black-bordered photograph and biography and they praise the life of the dead Soviet leader. This is on the third page of NEPSZABADSAG, the central paper of the MSZMP: Leonid Brezhnev, 1906-1982. The item, which covers the entire page, states:

He held the post of first secretary and then general secretary for nearly 2 decades. This period undoubtedly has been a very important time in the history of the Soviet Union that is approaching the 60th anniversary of its foundation. The developments taking a new impetus in every sphere of life, the continuous modernization of the economy, the rise in the living standard of the Soviet people, the ceaseless improvement of the living conditions. All this is inseparable from the activity of the general secretary and head of state, known for his enormous work capacity and for his work style based on collective experiences and careful scientific analysis in which voluntarism and subjectivism were alien.

The wisdom of this politician and statesman, who embraced wide horizons and was resolute but at the same patient, understanding and considerate regarding the problems of the working man, was due not in the least to a policy being fully expressed in his work style that with persistent consistency realized and further developed the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The revolutionary result of this policy is the stable, balanced development of the Soviet Union. The people's economy, in its entirety, has developed as comprehensively as in this period. It is enough for us to refer merely to the series of modern enormous factories and projects built in the last almost 2 decades, such as the Kama, the Volga car factory, the crude oil and natural gas pipeline systems winding over a length of several tens of thousands of kilometers, the Baykal-Amur railroad line, deservedly called the building project of the century, whose preparation, as it is noteworthy, was launched similarly by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

During his life, Leonid Brezhnev knew what war was from the most direct experiences and filling the highest leading post of the Soviet party and Soviet state for nearly 2 decades; he made use of every possible forum, every available opportunity in order to draw unequivocally to the attention of the world the most important characteristic of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state: the conscious, consistent wish for peace. In innumerable cases he showed how deeply he felt the powerful responsibility that he undertook in these responsible posts, in the struggle to prevent the catastrophe of a nuclear war. This never changed over time and his tireless activity for the peace of the world made his name especially respected all over the world. The world in the nuclear age cannot be indifferent to how the personality of a leading politician of a great nuclear power influences the determination and realization of his country's policy.

Organizing and guiding the foreign political activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the realistic peace politician, Leonid Brezhnev, was characterized by soberness and levelheadedness. He was a man whose individuality and persuasive strength left a lasting impression in his negotiating partners from the beginning. His personal adherence to peace, to the realization that there is no rational alternative to a peaceful coexistence, as he himself said, at the same time expressed the deepest feelings, opinion of the entire Soviet people and leadership, the firm, persevering Leninist foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This wish for peace and the responsible handling of this vital issue for mankind, the intention to continuously strengthen cooperation with the other states originates from the nature of the Soviet society that is building communism. The strength of the socialist world power and the leader's talent were asserted with united strength and they contributed to a very great extent to the historically significant change in the first half of the 1970's in international relations in the direction of detente. The name of Leonid Brezhnev is linked with the development of detente. His great merit was that he not only recognized the opportunities available, but he was able to act, too, with the requisite resolution and consistency.

He was in Hungary many times during the last 18 years. In him we could respect Hungary's true friend, the person who attentively and continuously followed the prosperity of our people with great sympathy, who did everything to strengthen the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary, the CPSU and the MSZMP, the two peoples. The Soviet people understand well that you are proud of the great revolutionary changes which have taken place in the region of the Danube-Tisza. We know how much work and courage, sense and strength was given by the Hungarian communists for the socialist transformation of their country and how many trials they went through, he said during one of his visits to Budapest. These appreciative words are supported by the deepening of the Hungarian-Soviet friendly relations, the identity of views of our parties and our peoples on fundamental issues of socialist and communist building. The truth of this same thought is proved by the Hungarian-Soviet cooperation that extends to every sphere of life, too. This is an important pledge of the success of our country's building work. It helps the firm groundwork of our plans. It means irreplaceable security and support for us.

The Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people share in the deep mourning of the Soviet people and they preserve the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the outstanding personality of the international communist and workers' movement, the true friend of our people.

Leaders Visit Soviet Embassy

LD121858 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Today Hungarian party and state leaders called at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest to express their sincere condolences at the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, Karoly Nemeth, Central Committee secretary; on behalf of the Presidential Council, Rezso Trautmann, deputy president; and on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, head of government, expressed their condolences to Ambassador Vladimir Bazovskiy.

Delegation Leaves for Moscow

LD130928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] The Hungarian party and state delegation that is to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral has left for Moscow. The delegation is led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and includes Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to Moscow, who will join the delegation in the Soviet capital.

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

LD141820 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] A Hungarian party and state delegation led by Janos Kadar has arrived in Moscow to attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral tomorrow. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador in Moscow -- who joined the delegation in the Soviet capital -- are members of the delegation. Those present at Moscow's Kiev station to welcome them included Gorbachev, member of the Politburo, Deputy Premier Smirnov and other official personalities.

Delegation Pays Respects

LD141840 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, November 14 (MTI) -- The Hungarian party and state delegation that arrived in Moscow Sunday afternoon under the leadership of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, early evening paid last respects to Leonid Brezhnev lying at state in the House of Unions. Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to Moscow, paid tribute to the prominent Soviet statesman and great personality of the international communist and workers movement. The delegation placed the wreath of the HSWP Central Committee [word indistinct] Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic at the catafalque of Leonid Brezhnev and expressed condolences to Leonid Brezhnev's widow and members of family.

KADAR CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO ANDROPOV

LD121900 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 12 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, congratulated Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in a telegram on his election as secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The telegram runs:

"We are firmly convinced that under your leadership the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee will continue to follow the Leninist path with undiminished consistency and the Soviet people will attain new outstanding results in building communist society. The knowledge that since its foundation the Soviet Union has firmly defended the peace of the world and protected the results attained through consistent enforcement of the policy of peaceful coexistence and by the shared efforts of all peace-loving forces, is an enormous source of strength for peace-loving people. We are certain that the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the progressive and peace-defending forces of the world will promote successfully the cause of socialism, social progress and peace in the future".

"Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people building socialism have long known you as loyal son of the Soviet people, a committed internationalist, devoted fighter of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and genuine friend of our party and the Hungarian people. We can assure you, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee, and the Soviet people that our party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Hungarian people will cherish and strengthen also in future the fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation of our parties and countries", ends the telegram.

REAGAN LIFTS USSR GAS PIPELINE EMBARGO

LD131934 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] We received the news a short while ago that U.S. President Reagan has lifted the ban on deliveries for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

In his speech Reagan said that he regards this measure as some kind of gesture toward the Soviet Union. At any rate, the gesture is primarily intended for the West European allies, who, as is well known, decisively rejected this boycott; Washington is now obliged to go into reverse.

At the same time Reagan announced that a comprehensive agreement had been reached between the allies concerning restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union and the introduction of increased controls over that trade, and that stronger and more effective measures would be taken, as a result of which the ban on the gas pipeline is no longer necessary.

Thus, we can hardly regard this important news item as really good news.

ACZEL, OTHER LEADERS RECEIVE USIA DIRECTOR

LD130048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The director of the U.S. Information Agency has visited Budapest. Charles Wick was received by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture; Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front; and Janos Nagy, state secretary for foreign affairs.

DELEGATION SIGNS PROTOCOL WITH INDIA

LD122110 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 12 (MTI) -- The fifth session of the Hungary-India economic, scientific and technical cooperation mixed commission, which started on November 8, has ended. The protocol was signed on Friday by Hungarian Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi and Narajan Dat Tivari, India's minister of industry, steel and mining [name and title as received]. The two sides agreed that the bilateral economic relations are developing successfully and cooperation can be extended especially in road vehicle production, telecommunications, aluminium industry, pharmaceuticals production, and energy projects to be established in India.

The Indian minister met Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. In a round table, organized by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the Indian delegation met representatives of export/import companies and production units interested in Hungarian-Indian economic cooperation. N.D. Tivaria visited several plants and the town of Balatonfuered, where he paid tribute to the Indian poet, Tagore.

The delegation left on Friday.

GOVERNMENT, MSZMP ORGANS HOLD SESSIONS

Council of Ministers Session

LD102352 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI) -- At today's session of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar reported on the official friendly visit of his Bulgarian counterpart, Grisha Filipov. The information was approved.

Discussing a report on the factory and labour organization of industrial enterprises, the government noted that despite the progress made, the level of organization should further increase. The Ministry of Industry was commissioned to give greater assistance for the widespread introduction of efficient ways and means of organization and regular consultations of companies.

The government passed amendments in the scope of activity, organization, rules of operation and supervision of the national scholarship council.

On reviewing the implementation of the recycling programme for wastes and secondary raw materials, the Council of Ministers acknowledged initial achievements, and envisaged further measures such as the development of the regional networks of waste collection and formation of additional recycling partnerships.

Communique of CC Session

LD122008 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The communique on yesterday's session of the MSZMP Central Committee has been published. The Central Committee discussed and approved a report on topical international issues and a report on the further development of the electoral system.

Before its session, the Central Committee listened to the message from the fraternal CPSU Politburo concerning the death of General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Supreme Soviet. The Central Committee received the news with profound shock and paid homage to the memory of the deceased by standing in silence.

Janos Kadar, who chaired the session, praised the great merits of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, an outstanding personality in the international communist and workers' movement and a true friend of our people in the struggle waged for peace, socialism, communism and social progress.

In connection with the international situation, the Central Committee stated that the world's condition continues to be influenced in an unfavorable direction by the endeavors of extreme imperialist circles. These circles are attempting to attain a military superiority by accelerating the arms race. Transgressing the principles of peaceful coexistence, the imperialist circles are endeavoring to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples. Peace is also endangered by local armed conflicts and crises.

The lasting problems of the world economy are making the lives of all people more difficult. The international economic, trade and financial relations are further undermined and crippled by the discriminatory measures of certain leading countries. At the same time, a mutual interest in the avoidance of a world war and in the cooperation of countries with different social systems is still present and effective in international life. The preservation of the achievements of detente and the continuation of the policy of peaceful coexistence is in the common interest of mankind.

In the capitalist countries as well, those who want to settle disputed questions through political means are making their voices heard even more strongly. In order to overcome the danger of a world war, to eliminate the hotbeds of tension and to create balanced international conditions, there is an indispensable need for every peace-loving force feeling responsible for the fate of the world to collaborate and take an even more decisive stand.

Our country, together with the socialist countries, continues to represent the point of view that the disputed questions have to be settled by way of negotiation. This intention had been expressed at the October session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact held in Moscow.

We are willing to cooperate with every state in the interests of exploring the possibilities of curbing the arms race, of easing tensions and strengthening international peace and security.

The multi-sided, concrete proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, as well as the initiatives of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw pact serve to exert a favorable influence on the development of the world situation, and to strengthen the mutual trust between countries with different social systems. Of all these decisions, officially announced at the UN General Assembly, the one by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was of outstanding importance.

A successful conclusion to the Madrid conference, an agreement on the holding of a European conference for the strengthening of confidence and disarmament, would serve to improve the international situation. In the given international situation, our party and government attribute particularly great significance to the bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the socialist countries and to the further strengthening of their relations. Within this, our country devotes great attention to economic cooperation within the framework of CEMA and to furthering the process of socialist economic integration. This has promoted the most successful solution of the economic tasks of the Hungarian People's Republic and of all the member states and has facilitated the development of equal and balanced economic relations with other countries as well.

The mutual visits and discussions that have occurred between the party and state leaders of our countries also serve the bilateral cooperation of our country and the socialist countries. Our party attributes great significance to the multifaceted and dynamic development of relations with the friendly countries, and their leading parties, who are choosing the road of socialist development.

Even in the more tense international situation, our country continues its endeavors to build up its political, economic, technological-scientific, cultural and other relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. In the interests of this goal, we have carried out wideranging and active work during the recent past as well.

The Central Committee, together with our people, condemn the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. We received with profound shock the news of the mass murder of the Palestinian civilian population living in the refugee camps in Beirut. The tragic events in the Middle East convincingly demonstrate that the just and comprehensive settlement of the problems of the region, for which the complete realization of the resolutions of the United Nations is indispensable, is increasingly urgent. In line with this, the Hungarian People's Republic regards as necessary the withdrawal of the Israeli Army from all the occupied Arab territories, respect for the Palestinian people's right to found an independent state and a guarantee for the secure and independent existence of every country in the region.

The Central Committee reaffirms the solidarity of Hungarian communists and those people engaged in the building of socialism with the Palestinian Arab people fighting for the realization of their lawful international rights, and with the PLO.

The Central Committee reviewed the experiences of the functioning of our electoral system. It stated that the development that had taken place in our society made the further development of the electoral system justified. Keeping to the well-tried basic principles, it is necessary to further develop the democratic features of our electoral system, increasing the role of the citizen and of the Patriotic People's Front and making the organizational and procedural order of preparing and holding elections more exact and simple. The Central Committee calls on the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front to express its opinions on the ideas and to put forward recommendations. Thereafter the question will once again be placed on the agenda.

MAGYAR HIRLAP INTERVIEWS INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU091524 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 6 Nov 82 p 5

[Andras Tabori interview with Lajos Mehes, Hungarian minister of industry and member of the MSZMP Politburo: "Discussion With Lajos Mehes in His Study: Our Industry on a Competitive Track"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The modernization and competitiveness of industry presupposes a development of both the branch and product structures. As for the branch structure, that is tied to the long-term objectives and concept of industrial policy. It is generally known that this area of subjects will be on the agenda of the Central Committee in the near future. How would you summarize in advance the ministry's ideas and industrial policy intentions?

[Answer] The branch and product structures are undoubtedly factors that determine the moderness and competitiveness of industry. To be able to define conceptual directions in this respect, we have carried out some international analyses first of all. These studies have proved that our industry's branch structure is, for the most part and on the whole, identical with that of countries of a similar size and population and having approximately identical natural endowments. Admittedly, the relative portion of the machine industry is somewhat greater and that of the chemical industry is smaller here than in those countries, but the portion of the rest of the branches are similar. Actually, the large-scale programs for the people's economy determine the main directions of the development of the branch structure. It goes without saying, however, that the implementation of these programs cannot be taken mechanically. Market changes and the development of the capacity of the people's economy to carry the burden imposed on it affect the fulfillment of program. Nevertheless, we regard, now as before, the accomplishment of the tasks of development in the aluminum industry, petrochemical production, pharmaceutical production, the production of pesticides and the production of intermediary products in adaptation to market demand and world economic trends as our obligation. That is how we regard also the realization of the microelectronic program, which affects the future of the entire people's economy. In addition to branch programs, we regard the development trends and programs that affect industry as a whole, as extremely important. These include the rationalization of the use of energy, the processing of wastes and secondary raw materials, the development of the support industry and the dissemination of material-conserving technologies.

[Question] How has the substitution of products, which is a characteristic of a structural change, the replacement of old products with new ones, developed in industry and, particularly, how has it developed in recent years?

[Answer] I have noted that the changes of our industry's branch structures are essentially consistent with international trends. The relative portion of the chemical industry has considerably risen, that of the machine industry and the electric power industry has risen more moderately and that of mining, metallurgy and light industry has diminished. In recent years, with the moderation of the rate of growth, the transformation of the branch structure has become slower and, at the same time, changes of the product structure have come to the fore. The need and possibility for an intensive change of products exist, of course, primarily in the processing industries -- that is, in the machine industry, in light industry and the chemical industry. A typical index of such changes is the composition of the age of products, which we systematically watch. The facts show that the average age of the products of the metallurgical industry, the machine industry, the chemical industry and light industry is very high -- 15 years. It deserves special attention that, with the exception of the characteristically fashion-sensitive light industry, the average age of the branches' products sold under settlements other than ruble settlements exceeds the equivalent index for sales as a whole. That means nothing less that the fact that our industry sells overwhelmingly its old traditional products in the capitalist markets.

Meaningful experiences are provided also by a close examination of the above-mentioned 15-year average. Thus, it emerges that the average comprises a rate of 53 percent of products that have been in production for longer than 10 years and 47 percent of products that are 10 years old or younger. Of the latter, the rate of products not older than 3 years, that is, of truly new products, amounts to 17 percent. The average age of products greatly differs according to branches. The average age of our metallurgical products is considerably higher than the overall average -- it exceeds even 25 years; relatively younger are the machine and light industry products -- the average here is 10-11 and 11-12 years respectively.

The rate of product replacement is also an important index of structural change. The facts showing this are equally unfavorable. Barely 3 percent of the products made by the state industry in 1980 were new. The rate of modernized products can be set also at 3 percent and products produced in a modified quality, form and size, amounted to 4 percent. All this unequivocally shows that 90 percent of the production was produced in an unchanged condition. So-called outgoing products, that is, products produced in the year under review for the last time, represented a negligibly small rate -- 1 percent.

[Question] In the final analysis, all this calls for an acceleration of development, but the trouble is that the allocation of funds for development cannot be increased. There is hardly another option but to differentiate more intensively in development -- supporting successful managements and restraining activities showing a deficit. Do you agree with this?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, although the solution is more involved and complex than that. Development -- investment -- is only one aspect of enhancing competitiveness, although a decisive one. Obviously the enterprises must also make allowances for the fact that the allotments of the people's economy for development cannot be increased. This calls for a modification of enterprise development policy, the application of more imaginative and ingenious methods. It may be needless to say that investing reduced development funds much more effectively than previously is a primary obligation for us and the enterprises alike.

Industrial enterprises are competing for development resources in order to make their product profiles and manufacturing technologies competitive. By means of the constant modification of price and income regulation, the development of profit -- and, consequently, also development resources -- should be linked more and more closely to effectiveness and profitability. The competition for credits, in which favorable profitability, marketing ability and rapid amortization constitute the determinant criteria, is an aspect of this. Of necessity state resources, which are becoming tighter, can be allotted for the purpose of improving the equilibrium and enabling the product structure to adjust to world market trends.

You have asked me whether I agree with differentiation as a determinant factor of development. Perhaps the above conveys that I do, of course, agree with it, for all our efforts are aimed at enabling good enterprises to develop more rapidly and at making this more obvious for those with poorer management. Under these circumstances, there are two options for poorer enterprises: either they are capable of pulling through -- that is, improving their position by analyzing the reasons for their backwardness -- or their unviability will become clear, from which the managers of the national economy must, of course, draw the appropriate conclusions. The conclusion can only be that we should not continue to support the survival of an activity that shows a long-term loss. On the contrary, we should strive to ensure that manpower and resources come into better hands, to more effective enterprises.

[Question] Differentiation is a fundamental principle that is applicable not only to enterprises, but to personal incomes as well.

[Answer] Of course, and that will manifest itself in the new forms of wage regulations we are going to introduce in the people's economy as a whole next year. The base-line view, which is causing many problems, will cease and the profitability index will become the center of incentives. We expect of this that more effective and profitable enterprises will be able to increase wages more vigorously than the average. Nevertheless, we know that the new wage regulation will not resolve everything, either; therefore, we are also considering in which direction we should continue. To the extent to which we succeed in improving the equilibrium, so it will be possible to enhance the scope of enterprises with regard to the management of wages. What is also obvious is the fact that a more independent regulation of wages and earnings can only produce results if the enterprise incentive system also develops. Therefore, we are studying prerequisites for further developing priority systems.

[Tabori] Thank you for the discussion.

STATISTICAL DATA ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

LD101300 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI) -- As data of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office indicate the gross industrial production of the socialist sector increased by 1.5 per cent in the first nine months of 1982. The greatest increase (2.4 p.c.) was shown by machine engineering, followed by mining (2.3 p.c.) and the chemical industry (2.2 p.c.). Food industry produced by 1.7 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1981. The output of the electric and building material industries increased slightly (1. p.c. and 0.6. p.c. respectively). There is a stagnation in the production of metallurgy, while the output of the light industry decreased a little.

The number of industrial employees was 1.8 per cent less than a year ago, thus per capita production value grew by 3.4 per cent.

106,100 million forints, 0.5 per cent more than a year ago, were spent on investment projects. The sum of state investments decreased and that of company investments increased.

The output of building industry decreased by 1.8 per cent as compared with that in the first nine months of 1981, and the number of employees by 4.6 p.c.

8.3 per cent farm products were purchased by the state than a year ago.

Export increased by 3.0 per cent. Retail trade turnover was higher by 7.0 per cent at current prices, and by 0.8 p.c. at comparative prices than a year ago.

The incomes of inhabitants deriving from central resources grew by 7.3 per cent. The average salary of industrial employees grew by 7.2 per cent. Consumer price level increased by 6.5 p.c. The increase in price level was mainly due to the prolonged influence of price rises in 1981. This year's price rises increased price level only by 2.0 per cent.

INDUSTRY MINISTER MEHES VISITS FRG INDUSTRIES

LD101208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Lajos Mehes has left for the FRG. The industry minister will have discussions in Bonn with his host, Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, about the possibilities for further expansion of the two countries' industrial relations and economic cooperation. Lajos Mehes will also visit Munich where he will have talks with the Bavarian minister of economy and transport. He will inspect the Siemens enterprise and will visit the International Electronics Fair, at which Hungarian enterprises are exhibiting.

The Hungarian minister will visit North-Rhine Westphalia to tour the Mannes-Mann, Krupp and Bayer companies.

Mehes, Lambsdorff Interviewed

LD132338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Summary] Industry Minister Lajos Mehes this week visited seven industrial cities in the FRG. He held talks with representatives of the federal and Bavarian governments and with the leaders of Siemens, Mannesmann, Krupp and Bayern. In Munich he visited the world exhibition of electronics, accompanied by Industry Ministry officials and leaders of some large enterprises. Hungarian radio's Andras Romany travelled with the delegation. During the trip he interviewed several industrialists and also the two industry ministers. Hungary's annual exports to the FRG total approximately DM2 billion, which is approximately one-fifth of Hungary's non-ruble trade.

Lajos Mehes is the first Hungarian minister to visit the FRG since the Kohl government's accession to office. On the way home, Romany asked Mehes whether he met the old or a new Otto Lambsdorff. [Begin recording] "It is my conviction, and it was my conviction before I left Budapest, that I met the same Mr Lambsdorff. This was comfirmed by our meeting and talks. We Hungarians may have an opinion about the recent political changes in the FRG, but in respect of economy, it is my conviction that no change will occur. I also assured my partners that the existing relations will continue." [end recording]

Otto Lambsdorff, the FRG industry minister was also interviewed by Romany. [Begin Lambsdorff recording in German with superimposed translation] "It made me very happy that Minister Mehes visited us and we had an opportunity to talk about relations between our countries. I also used the meeting to tell him that according to the position of the new Federal Government, the change of government will not alter the essence of bilateral relations. We continue to be interested in the development of cooperation."

[Question] "Isn't the opportunity for this limited by the fact that the gross national product of the FRG has not grown this year compared with the previous one, and that specialists do not foresee a boom, even for the next year?"

[Answer] "This is undoubtedly true. The development of national economies is reflected in international relations, too. But in Hungarian-FRG trade we follow such a well-practised route that I do not believe at all in recession. In respect of coproduction, indeed, waiting is needed for a certain time, as investments are decreasing. But in difficult times international cooperation has to be watched carefully, and although in our country individual decisions are not made by the government, we do our best. We succeeded in a signficant liberalization of our trade. We know that Hungary, due to its trade balance problems, was forced recently to introduce import limitations. But notice was correctly given to the EEC and the GATT according to regulations. We place great emphasis on the observance of the rules of the game, and for this reason it was important that the Hungarian government acted accordingly. These regrettable difficulties follow from the general situation. But we are convinced that the development of international economic relations offers a great help to the economy of every individual country. [end recording]

Mehes Returns From FRG

LD130046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, has arrived home from the FRG. He and Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economic affairs, surveyed the possibilities for developing industrial cooperation. They agreed that the expansion of relations is in the interest of both sides.

REPORTAGE ON RELEASE, ACTIVITIES OF LECH WALESA

Walesa Released 12 Nov

LD122018 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Nov 82

[From the "Government Monitor" program]

[Text] And now, since we are talking about letters, we must say something about the letter to Gen Wojcieh Jaruzelski from Corporal Lech Walesa. This letter was the cause of a meeting between Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, with Lech Walesa. As a result of that meeting Lech Walesa has today been released from the place of internment.

Warsaw TV Cites Press Agencies

LD130002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2212 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Today's world press extensively comments on the fiasco of strike and protest actions of the day before yesterday and on the repeal of the decision to intern Lech Walesa. The course of events on Wednesday is generally thought to mean that the underground leaders have met with reverses. Most commentators are also of the opinion that, at the same time, the Polish authorities have scored a success. The announcement that Lech Walesa will be released has been received as a great sensation. FINANCIAL TIMES, published in London, writes that this decision took the Western governments by surprise. It is generally said that this announcement means that the authorities feel confident they have the situation in hand.

Citing agencies, the press reports that the decision to release Walesa was taken in connection with his letter to General Jaruzelski and as a result of his conversation with Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs. Some Western press organs point out that the order to release Walesa is dated 10 November -- that is to say it had been signed before the Polish authorities could know what course the strike action and demonstrations called for that day by the underground opposition would take.

The U.S. agency ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes from the letter to General Jaruzelski, that the time has finally come to work for accord. The agency recalls that so far Walesa refused to agree on anything with the authorities. According to the agency the letter constitutes the first serious concession by Walesa toward the authorities since 13 December last year and means that he is beginning to cease to be a symbolic embodiment of intransigence.

AFP Report 13 Nov

NC131039 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 13 (AFP) -- The Polish Interior Ministry today confirmed that banned free trade union leader Lech Walesa had left the town of Arlamowo, near the Soviet border, where he was interned. Ministry spokesman Andrezej Protakiewicz said: "Mr Walesa has been freed and he has left Arlarmowo." But he did not say where the union leader was today. The chaplain of the Gdansk shipyards said, however, that the Solidarity leader, whose liberation after 11 months of internment by Polish military authorities was announced here yesterday, was thought to be somewhere in the Polish capital. In a phone interview from the Baltic seaport, Father Henryk Jankowski told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mr Walesa was expected in Gdansk tomorrow and might later make a pilgrimage south to visit the shrine at Jasna Gora.

But in Brussels, where Mr Walesa's outlawed union has made its headquarters abroad, Soldiarity representatives expressed caution over the official announcement of his release. However, in Brussels a spokesman for Soldiarity said that "Lech Walesa has not yet returned home and his wife hasn't seen him yet. As far as we are concerned his liberation is not yet a reality."

Supporters Await Walesa

NC141745 Paris AFP in English 1737 GMT 14 Nov 82

[By Maryan Kafarski]

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Nov 14 (AFP) -- With the whereabouts of Lech Walesa still unknown late today, the Baltic port city of Gdansk, birthplace of the Solidarity independent trade union federation, was impatiently awaiting his return. The return had been expected late today, but informed sources here said there had been a delay and that the new date was not known. "Lech, we have confidence in you. The people name you general", was the inscription on a signboard under the windows of the Walesa apartment in a nine-storey building decorated in his honor where over a thousand people were waiting.

With security forces on the alert, red-and-white flags, the colors of Poland and Solidarity, flapped in the wind and photographs of Mr Walesa had been hung on the elevator cage. The word "Solidarnosc" was written in the white paint on the nearby road while a small truck stood outside covered with flowers, more photos of the union leader and a sign stating: "Solidarity lives and will live".

The bustle started after the official announcement Thursday that Mr Walesa had been released from the Arlamowo detention center in southeast Poland after 11 months of internment. Meanwhile, the Polish photographic agency CAF today distributed what it said were the first pictures of Mr Walesa leaving Arlamowo yesterday morning. But his family and close friends contend they have had no word whatsoever from him.

The crowds started flocking to the seaside neighborhood on Thursday and a vigil has been maintained outside his building ever since. Only Father Henryk Jankowski, chaplin of the city's naval shipyards [words indistinct] friend of the Walesa family, is allowed into the appartment. Danuta Walesa made it known that the demonstartion of support for her husband had upset her seven children and kept them from sleeping at night, so the crowd quieted down somewhat. But despite their impatience and the chilly temperatures, they stand firm awaiting the return of the man they openly call their "hero" and "chief". At night, many bed down in the elevator cages while others huddle around radiators, neighbors and friends bring snacks and tea. "They do not discourage us," a young women said of the authorities. Though security guards in fatigues and clubs have been actively patrolling the neighborhood streets, they have kept their distance from the Walesa apartment and made no attempt to block access there. "We will wait as long as necessary to see, greet, and encourage Walesa, if necessary", she continued.

Another woman suggested that Mr Walesa's release was the "first step" towards national entente, and a young man forecast that Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski would sit down with Mr Walesa to try to solve some of the ills troubling their country. "That is why the people named Walesa 'general'", a young woman said, "so he can speak as an equal to General Jaruzelski".

Returns Home 14 Nov

NC142135 Paris AFP in English 2133 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Nov 14 (AFP) -- Solidarity union federation leader Lech Walesa, held in detention since the imposition of martial law last December 13 and freed on Friday, returned to his family home here today. Eyewitnesses, who saw Mr Walesa arrive at his home, said he was accompanied by Father Henryk Jankowski, chaplain at the shipywards in Gdansk and a personal friend.

Some 500 people were waiting outside when Mr Walesa arrived just before 1030 p.m. (2130 GMT). He walked rapidly to the building, and when he appeared minutes later at a window, the crowd shouted his name, waved their arms and made V-for-victory signs.

Addresses Crowd in Gdansk

NC151039 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Nov 15 (AFP) -- The people of Gdansk, the birthplace of Poland's Solidarity trade union federation, found its leader Lech Walesa apparently unchanged on his return from 11 months of detention. Mr Walesa, who was arrested last December on the declaration of martial law by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, returned to his home in Gdansk to a delirious welcome by a crowd of 500. "I thank you for all your loyalty and devotion. No force can divide us. We will win. There is no doubt about that," he told supporters.

In his short speech from his window, Mr. Walesa did not reveal the mystery around his two-day disappearance between his reported release early Saturday and his return home. The welcoming throng, which refused to disperse until Mr. Walesa had spoken, burst out crying, "No liberty without Solidarity," then sang the Polish national anthem. Mr Walesa, who led the Solidarity movement that began in the Gdansk shipyards in 1980 -- and was finally banned five weeks ago -- told his supporters, "I am going to act. Not on my knees, but reasonably. I will not abandon our ideals."

Mr Walesa asked his supporters to be patient because he needed time to reflect on the new situation after his 11-month detention in southeastern Poland near the Soviet border. "I will make a statement in the near future on all the problems that concern us. We have anniversaries (worker riots in Gdansk in 1970) coming up, and we will celebrate them as we always have," Mr Walesa said. "I remain loyal to you, and now I ask you to break up and go home."

Father Henryk Jankowski, a chaplain at the Gdansk shipyards and Mr. Walesa's confessor, then took the microphone and said, "We thank divine providence for the release of Lech Walesa, but tomorrow is a day of work and everyone must do his duty. Therefore, I ask you all to break up." Most of the crowd dispersed, but several dozen stayed on at the doorstep of the man on whom they pinned their national hopes.

The future of the founder of Solidarity is uncertain. Poland's official PAP news agency said Mr. Walesa was now a "private citizen," suggesting that he was not qualified to hold negotiations with General Jaruzelski. Observers found Mr. Walesa nearly unchanged after his release. He did not appear aged, though his face was a bit fuller. He spoke in the same determined, staccato voice, and he wore the familiar lapel pin of the black virgin of Czestochowa, the patron saint of Poland. The first thing he did after crossing the threshold of his home was kiss his wife and seven children.

PAP Reports Arrival

LD151200 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 14 November [date as received] -- Lech Walesa returned to his Gdansk home Sunday night, greeted by his wife and children, after he was released from internment by the Polish authorities.

The stand taken by Lech Walesa and expressed in his letter to Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski as well as during his conversation with member of the Martial Council of National Redemption, Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak decided about the possibility to lift the decision of his internment, recalls a PAP journalist.

And so Lech Walesa is a free man, he can decide about himself as he wishes. What will he do, where will he take up a job? -- Now he will decide it himself.

In this context it is hard to understand some voices in Western press which treat a meeting and talks between General Jaruzelski and Lech Walesa as something inevitable. The former head of the former Solidarnosc is now a private person.

Walesa Television Interview

NC140705 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 14 (AFP) -- Freed Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa said in an unscreened television interview leaked here Saturday night that he wanted a national "understanding" in Poland but not one "which would see me on my knees." The text of the interview was leaked to Western journalists as mystery shrouded the current whereabouts of Mr Walesa, who the government said left his internment place near the Soviet border at Arlamowo, southeast in Poland, early Saturday.

Reports said the interview, which was to have been shown on Polish television Saturday night but was then cancelled, was recorded at Arlamowo where the leader of the now-outlawed union had been detained since martial law was declared on December 13. In the interview, which he said he gave of his own free will, Mr Walesa said he was seeking "a good and equitable accord" with the Polish Government. "The situation requires an understanding, but not the sort that would see me on my knees," he said, according to the leaked text. "Everybody talks of understanding, the government as well as myself," he said. "But something is not working because we are incapable of understanding each other. We speak of the same thing but not in the same way. I want to speak in a different manner."

Mr Walesa described himself as "a man of understanding" who "wants to do something for us all." This was the reason he had agreed to give the interview to Polish television, he said. "Nobody has forced me to give this interview," the Solidarity leader said. "It doesn't matter how it comes out. I will always say what I think, for I have not changed. I am still the same as I was when I came here." Mr Walesa said he felt well and added: "I think after so long a rest I will be able to do a lot of things." He said he had no complaints about his internment conditions, which he described as "rather good" but not "luxurious." But he said he had been "completely isolated from the rest of the world" for nearly a year. He had had a television set with two Polish and one Russian channel, but his radio had only one station and he had received newspapers only from time to time. "That was the reason that I do not have a very clear view of the situation (in Poland,) although I know what's going on," Mr Walesa said.

The Solidarity leader said the climate in the area where he had been detained "did not suit me very well". Mr Walesa, who comes from the Baltic port of Gdansk in the north, said: "I have lived for a long time by the sea and there it was more humid. That's why I did not feel well here."

There was intense speculation in Poland about Mr Walesa's current whereabouts. Polish officials said he was released from internment early Saturday and had left for an unknown [passage indistinct].

SPOKESMAN SAYS WALESA-JARUZELSKI TALKS UNLIKELY

NC131325 Paris AFP in English 1319 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 13 (AFP) -- A meeting between head of state Wojciech Jaruzelski and Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa, whose release was announced here last night, seems "rather unlikely at the moment", a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. However, the spokesman said he could not deny a statement made yesterday in Madrid by a top Polish official that Mr Walesa would have a "private talk" with General Jaruzelski "immediately after his release". The spokesman said he personally had not heard the statement by the deputy leader of Poland's delegation at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Vuodzimierz Konarski.

He said he could only quote the government's own spokesman, Jerzy Urban, who said on Thursday that there was "no meeting planned". He added that "lots of Polish citizens ask to meet the prime minister".

In a case of this kind, the man with the highest official rank was usually right, the spokesman said, noting that while Mr Urban was a minister, Mr Konarski was only a deputy director at the Foreign Ministry.

JARUZELSKI MAKES 'UNANNOUNCED' KRAKOW VISIT

LD121656 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] As our correspondent reports, the unannounced visit to Krakow by General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Minister for Internal Affairs Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak has lasted over 5 hours. The hosts of this visit were: Hieronim Kubiak and first secretary of the Krakow party committee Jozef Gajewicz.

Wojciech Jaruzelski wanted above all to talk with the steelworkers; therefore, he spent the most time in the Lenin Steel Plant [in Nowa Huta]. He had the opportunity to visit its most different departments, including the coking department.

In the direct talks with the workers, matters especially concerning the country were raised; these included the chance to lift martial law and trade union issues. Many questions concerned the circumstances of Lech Walesa's release from internment. Many critical observations, many heated formulations were made during the talks, but this was because many people shared their personal troubles with Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The next part of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit in Krakow was a meeting with the parents of Bogdan Wlosik, who tragically died early on 13 October during the Nowa Huta events. This was a meeting in which journalists did not participate. It lasted over 1/2 hour.

Finally, the last part of the visit: the review of a unit of [word indistinct] detachments of the Citizens' Militia, stationed in Krakow. At 1600 General Wojciech Jaruzelski departed from Krakow by plane.

Paper Comments on Visit

LD131416 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] This is how ZYCIE WARSZAWY comments on Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to the Lenin Steel Mill, his conversations with workers and his meeting with the Wlosiks.

In politics it is necessary to be guided first and foremost by reason. We all know that Poles, perhaps more than other nations, are also guided in what they do by needs of the heart. We have many times paid a high price for this, but many times this has caused us to avoid errors and misfortunes which for other communities resulted in hatred, intolerance and fanaticism.

Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Nowa Huta, his visit to the family of Bogdan Wlosik, who lost his life because of the faults of others, was undertaken precisely because of this need of the heart. Deciding to take this courageous step, the chairman of the Council of Ministers acted in accordance with the feelings of the great majority of Poles, raising himself above the divisions which still exist among us.

Authorities which want to preserve and strengthen their prestige must be decisive, consistent in their activities and unyielding to any blackmail or pressure whatsoever, even if loneliness or failure to be understood are the price for this. These is the right time for everything, however. When no one can interpret this as an expression of weakness, then it becomes possible and necessary to give vent to the need of the heart. This time has now come. We welcome it with respect and a feeling of encouragement. We want to believe, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator said in conclusion, that this is not just a routine gesture but a step which gives guidance to the activities of the authorities and lays down, above all, the direction to be taken in their relations with the community.

Chairs WRON Session

LD131818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] A Military Council of National Salvation session has been held, chaired by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The country's current sociopolitical situation was assessed. The Military Council of National Salvation addressed a motion to the Sejm Presidium on the convening of a 13 December Sejm session.

Departs for Moscow

LD141122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Excerpt] A Polish party-state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski left for Moscow today. The delegation includes: Henryk Jablonski and Jozef Czyrek.

PARIS PAPER REPORTS ON GLEMP-JARUZELSKI MEETING

PM121639 Paris LE FIGARO in French 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "New 'D Day' in Poland]

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- I have learned that during their 2-hour meeting General Jaruzelski and Monsignor Glemp accepted a document drawn up by the joint church-state commission. The only thing fixed is the date on which the pope's visit will start. Indeed the authorities were anxious that the length and geographical extent of the program should only be determined in accordance with the situation next year.

But in that document the church reiterates its demands: impunity and reinstatement in their jobs for those who decide to come out of hiding, general amnesty and the release of all internees.

The primate obtained satisfaction on the first point and, on the second, he was told that the amnesty would be linked with the lifting of martial law. If today [10 November] goes fairly smoothly would the government be able to announce the release of the internees' release and the suspension of martial law quickly?

Whatever happens there is no doubt that the Jaruzelski team is now playing double or nothing. Dramatic events during today would make it very difficult for it to remain in power. On the other hand, if it survives this difficulty, it will have 3 weeks before the Episcopate conference at the beginning of December, which will finally fix the church's position -- 3 weeks in which to make specific gestures toward the population.

Such favorable coups de theatre are, therefore, not impossible. That is especially true since General Jaruzelski and his friends know that the party "hardliners" are ready to take advantage of their defeat.

With regard to that it seems that the government is controlling the party extremists better than it did a few weeks ago. Thus the risk of provocation now seems less than it was in the recent past and that is another major reason for awaiting this day with very cautious optimism.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comments

AU121615 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Commentary signed 'Z.M.': "Meeting Between Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Jozef Glemp"]

[Text] Yesterday's meeting between Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, may be certainly regarded as fruitful. Not just because an important issue involving both church-state relations and the expectations of a considerable section of society was settled during the objective, 2-hour talk, in other words it was decided when Pope John Paul II is coming to visit our country on the invitation of the state authorities and the Polish Episcopate.

The fixing of a date for this important event also signifies the commencement of preparations for the visit, which is to take place in 7 months time.

We all know from numerous statements made by the Pope that he has expressed, in recent months and weeks as well, a desire to visit his homeland. This desire, coupled with the decisions made during yesterday's meeting, indicate that the head of the universal church and the Polish church authorities, to say nothing of the state authorities, are convinced that the situation in our country is developing in a way which would favor a visit; that it is developing toward normalization, not just in a formal and official way, but in a way desired by the minds and hearts of people, this desire stemming from society's collective consciousness.

Monday's meeting was not the first meeting between the head of the government and the head of the Polish church. Both parties have already had the chance to get to know each other during earlier talks. That is why it would not be correct to give a hasty appraisal on the latest meeting, for it is of course part of a dialogue, constantly taking place and not only at the highest levels.

Nevertheless, an attentive and objective observer cannot fail to notice the significance of the date of the meeting, which was certainly not chosen at random. He will have noticed that the primate foresaw this meeting already a week ago when he was in Italy. This meeting has taken place almost directly after the talks between Archbishop J. Glemp and Pope John Paul II, and also immediately before 10 and 11 November, the dates chosen by the political underground in Poland to organize strikes and demonstrations. The statement contained in the communique from the meeting, that both speakers "have expressed concern that calm, social order and conscientious work be preserved and increased," is unequivocal and very topical.

We surely remember that the primate of Poland condemned the strikes planned for 10 November at a press conference in Tarento in the south of Italy. That was 9 days ago. Last Sunday, while speaking at a ceremony marking the beginning of the academic year at the Catholic University of Lublin, he supplemented his previous speech by speaking more about the social, political and moral context of the church's place in today's Poland. The primate did not hide his fears and unease and he reminded everyone of the stance of the church which supports the release of all internees and the lifting of martial law as soon as possible and is against any measures which it describes as attempts to humiliate man and to restrict his rights. The church does not want to be a political force, and that is also why it is forming appraisals dictated only by morals, since it is not its destiny to hold political responsibility for order in the country. This ought to be understood and suitably appraised. Nevertheless, one should also note Archbishop J. Glemp's statement that the church "has no tactics and no strategy," because "we must be careful not to drag the church into some political battle or game."

I believe these words are a kind of explanation, given in advance to anyone who has the most improbable thoughts and expectations arising from the Monday meeting. There is no room for such ideas, since certain matters appear obvious. Thus, it is obvious above all that the church does not want to be exploited by anyone in any political game whatsoever. This refers to attempts in the West to play around with relations between the state and the church in our country against Poland's interests. It also refers to attempts to exploit the church's authority in contests by the political underground in Poland.

And finally, the Polish church sees dialogue, accord, which is difficult but necessary, and renewal, also moral renewal, as the way to overcome our crisis. The way to overcome the crisis also involves recognizing and respecting the place and role of the state in society, even at times when concrete decisions made by the authorities encounter wide-ranging views.

There is certainly no tendency by the state to erase these features. But there is a bilateral desire for dialogue and a bilateral understanding of how absolutely necessary and important it is for our society. It is good that this desire has been expressed right now.

CHURCH DAILY COMMENTS ON POPE'S PLANNED VISIT

AU122104 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The decision to invite the holy father to begin his pilgrimage in our country on 18 June 1983, which was taken by the state authorities of the Polish People's Republic and the conference of the Polish Episcopate, is already opening up a new era in the life of the Catholic society and even more so since a time of active preparations for the meeting with John Paul II has begun for Catholics.

And yet the above decision is linked to the specific and joint duty of all Poles to create proper and worthy conditions to receive this pope-compatriot in our country. This invitation is, moreover, an expression of hope for positive changes in the socio-political sphere in the next 6 months.

We can read in yesterday's communique on the meeting between Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and primate of Poland Jozef Glemp that they completed a review of the current situation in the country and expressed a common concern for the preservation and consolidation of peace, social order and conscientious work. This essentially unequivocal invocation consolidates the hope that both dialogue and joint activity between state and church will become a vital incentive for the improvement of the sociopolitical situation in the country. All Poles who are sincerely involved in the church should take the words of this invocation to heart and deeply consider its meaning.

The preparations of the church itself and Catholic society will above all be of a religious and moral nature, just like the preparations which preceded the holy father's previous pilgrimage to his fatherland. They must, however, be suitably and actively in line with the intentions of the whole of society to create conditions which would befit the nature of this visit. It is for this reason that the moral and social aspect of the matter continues to be crucial.

A guideline for us in this case could be the teachings of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, the host of John Paul II's visit to the fatherland, who placed much emphasis on exactly this sociomoral issue during the latter part of his term as leader of the Polish church. We will return to his teachings, but let us today remember the words of his homily during the ceremony of the Epiphany in 1981, which are worthy of deep reflection: "Its very clear that a citizen's political conscience is not born out of a vacuum; it does not fall from heaven, but becomes manifest in a human being, in a person and a thinking being who is free and loving, who has been brought up in a family possessing suitable citizenship, social, cultural and professional qualities as well as the understanding that "bonum republicae suprema lex esto" -- the good of the republic is the supreme right.

May a profound meditation over the words of the primate of a millenium be come the the nucleus of our sociomoral preparations to receive the holy father in conditions worthy of his great pilgrimage.

VATICAN SOURCES ON POLISH CHURCH-STATE AGREEMENT

LD130836 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0800 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Vatican sources have told Madrid radio that the release of the leader of the Polish Solidarity trade union, Lech Walesa, forms part of a broader agreement between the Catholic Church and the military government. In exchange for a conciliatory attitude from the Catholic hierarchy and the announcement of the forthcoming visit by John Paul II to Poland the military regime would, with the release of Walesa, begin the release of all internees and guarantee amnesty for the clandestine Solidarity leaders who gave themselves up. At the same time it is repeated that martial law would be lifted in Poland before Christmas.

The change in the Polish situation comes during the period between Brezhnev's death and the election of Andropov as his successor at the head of the CPSU. A Solidarity leader in exile has told Madrid radio that General Jaruzelski, leader of the Polish military regime, is taking advantage of the interval provided by the succession in the Soviet Union to strengthen his position in Poland and in regard to their heir or heirs of Brezhnev.

POPE REPLIES TO JABLOWSKI'S ANNIVERSARY TELEGRAM

LD131310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with the telegram sent by the chairman of the Council of State to Pope John Paul II on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of his pontificate, Henryk Jablonski has received the following reply:

I express my cordial thanks for the wishes that you have sent me on behalf of the Polish nation, the highest authorities and on your own behalf in connection with the fourth anniversary of the beginning of my pastoral service for the church in the whole world.

At the same time, I would like to express my conviction that, faithful to the apostolic mission, I shall continue to do everything that serves to strengthen brotherhood and peace in the human community and unites the universal church with the life of peoples and nations, which is the object of my special care.

In this spirit I wish my homeland true order and social calm, the foundations of which are respect for the rights due to man and nation.

[signed] John Paul II, pope

TV VIEWS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS IN POLAND, U.S.

LD122228 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Relations between the church and the state constitute an important element of the public calm in our country; public calm is still fragile but is, after all, heading toward normalization. No wonder they are the object of the constant pressure of those forces that have political hopes connected with attempts at destabilizing the situation in Poland. Despite many efforts of various groupings within the opposition inside the country; despite the political pressure of Western states; despite the so-called good pieces of advice and whisperings of Free Europe and Voice of America, the shape of those relations is dictated by mutual concern about the fate of the nation and understanding of political realities and conditions. By the way, it is interesting what the relations between the state and the Catholic Church are like in the United States. The radio stations broadcasting in the Polish language provide scant information on this subject. Yet there is a lot of talk about. According to what we found out in the German weekly DER SPIEGEL, a conflict between the Catholic Church, encompassing 50 million people, and the Washington administration is growing to dimensions which have never before been noted in the history of that country. The reason is the critical stance of American bishops toward the arms race policy being promoted by Reagan.

In a pastoral letter which is being prepared there is the following formulation: We cannot envisage a situation in which a conscious use of nuclear means of waging war could be morally justified. We condemn the mere threat of the use of such weapons as immoral. It will be difficult, according to the West German weekly, to belittle (?the letter) of dignified bishops as leftwing extremists of individuals without any feelings of ties with the homeland. Reagan's reactionaries -- this is the term used in DER SPIEGEL -- suggest: The church ought to occupy itself with its pastoral work.

Priests are of the opposite opinion, saying the American church has a particular duty to deal with the problem of mass destruction because so far only America has used nuclear weapons in a war.

Finally, John Lehman, secretary of the navy, has poured some oil on the fire by deciding, not without Reagan's approval, to give the name "Corpus Christi" to a new U.S. Trident series submarine. The name means the body of Christ. This decision has aroused mass protests and hunger strikes, not only of Catholics, but American Christians in general. Pickets before the White House day and night demand that the blasphemous decision be withdrawn.

If one ponders on this, then perhaps Reagan would not advise Poles on how to settle relations between the church and the state.

TU MINISTER VIEWS TRADE UNION DECISIONS

AU100900 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Stanislaw Podemski and Witold Pawlowski interview with Minister of Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek: "Read Intentions Into the Facts"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister, many myths, half-truths and doubts about trade unions are circulating within various communities of our society and are known to our editorial board. The best thing to do is to bring them up to the daylight. We hope you will provide answers to these grudges and uncertainties entertained by our people. We will try to present them in our questions, which will be formulated in the same way as people in the street formulate their questions: brusquely. Last December Premier Jaruzelski spoke of the hope that "the healthy stream of Solidarity, especially its workers' stream, will be able by itself to dissociate itself from the prophets of confrontation and counterrevolution." The successive statements made by the government indicated the resolve to preserve Solidarity in public life. These predictions and expectations of our people have not been fulfilled. Why? A large part of our public takes the view that the authorities did not take the necessary measures to establish a dialogue with precisely that stream and to reach an accord. Did such talks take place? If so, when and with whom and how did they end?

[Answer] First of all, no representative of the authorities has ever made any promise that trade unions would be reborn in their shape before their suspension. Please tell me of at least one such promise if you can. That is why the accusations that we made promises and have not kept them are common imputations. After 13 December the trade union issue has remained open in the same way as Solidarity's future has. The authorities had no intention to dissolve trade unions, and this is why they were suspended. Talks were started on several occasions and took place also in the room in which we are sitting. We had dozens and hundreds of talks with many people, activists, advisors and intellectuals. We informed public opinion that such talks were taking place. During these talks we continued ad nauseam to explain our intentions and the need to search for a reasonable model of social relations. During this time we reviewed the prospects for abolishing martial law. What has been the result of this? The proclamation of the Brussels conditions coincided with the establishment of the underground and with it its first proclamations. In fact, underground Solidarity endorsed all of Reagan's demands and declared that before talks could start martial law would have to be suspended, the internees would have to be released and trade unions would have to be reinstated in their pre-December shape. This means that Solidarity's conditions amounted to the demand that we should first commit suicide as a system of government and return to the state before 13 December and only then take a seat at the negotiation table. Each of the proposals made by Solidarity contained these three conditions addressed to us. These proposals differed merely in their form, but their meaning was identical.

[Question] Public opinion knew little about these talks and the positions of the two sides. This is why it suspects that the government did not want to have talks. Were those groups of negotiators representative of Solidarity?

[Answer] Formally they were not,of course. I did say that initial conditions were put forward, including the condition that first the national commission and its presidium should convene and that talks would then be held.

[Question] And what would have happened if such a meeting were allowed?

[Answer] First, this would actually have amounted to abolishing martial law in the most sensitive area -- the area of trade unions -- without any guarantee for fulfilling the conditions for which martial law was instituted. Second, we would have immediately been accused of having organized talks that would be held under pressure and without safeguards for their freedom or of brutally forcing trade unions to make this or that decisions. Third, this was not the only demand: There was an entire packet of the West's conditions. Yes, such proposals were made to us, but it was precisely for the reasons I have mentioned that we rejected them as thoroughly wrong.

[Question] But the position against the background of internment was not the best for conducting a dialogue?

[Answer] It was not, but it was feasible. Nothing that an interned person sent out was unknown to the authorities. Solidarity leaders did not put forward any meaningful and profound proposals. Do you know about a proposal that made the most far-reaching concessions? If there was one then it concerned the issue of how long to curb the right to strike. They understood nothing. Was there too little information on this subject? I wish to add that every negligible statement made to foreign correspondents was at once conveyed to the Polish public and spread throughout the world. And internment somehow proved no obstacle in such ca[illegible].

[Question] Minister, the average citizen does not know the rules of the political game and does not evaluate the events in question as you do since you were in the center of everything. The average citizen expects simple truths: They have met, have spoken about the matter, have reached an accord, have not reached an accord and why not? Was it a fortunate thing for foreign radio stations to act as intermediaries and transmitters of the dialogue?

[Answer] And who benefited by this mediation? The government? What do you think? Were we to conduct official negotiations? On the conditions that were dictated by those beyond the Atlantic and that were suicidal for Poland? No. There were no such negotiations and could not have been. And I told you why just a moment ago. On the other hand, the Solidarity leading groups had opportunities for formulating and articulating their views and used them frequently and noisily. Of course, it could be argued that our diplomacy was too refined, but this does not change the crux of the matter because this crux does not lie in the art of diplomacy. There are two files, if you please, illustrating the positions of the two sides. Our file contains no secret documents. We put forward our conditions clearly and publicly. Every statement made by the other side has a comment attached. Please put them together according to their dates. We continued all the time to wait for a decisive breakthrough by the other side, but it never came. Last February we published the theses concerning the future of trade unionism. These theses were for discussion: After all we did not call them "the unyielding stand of the government on the trade union issue." How were these theses treated? They were rejected at once hook, line and sinker. With the utmost force. The three conditions for starting a dialogue were restated. The possibility for discussion was blocked.

[Question] It is true that the trade union theses were published last February, but you will admit, minister, that the martial law conditions did not favor free discussions of the theses. Is it possible to talk about serious public consultations on the trade union theses when the public, including us domestic journalists, got to know the law, after it had been passed?

[Answer] It is good that you have linked the two issues: the trade union theses and the law. The fact is that the trade union theses contained all the fundamental changes in the draft dating back to before 13 December. During the later legislative work these changes were turned into legal formulations. As you remember the draft from before 13 December was a result of very long negotiations and was worked out by the commission set up by the State Council. All trade unions were represented on this commission. Of course, one proposal was not included in February: the removal of all trade unions from the court register. But then at that time we hoped that the views of the Solidarity leadership would take a different shape than they did later on. The theses worked out by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Unions were boycotted by Solidarity leaders. They rejected them when they were still drunk with the successes before 13 December and when they still thought that they were able to dictate conditions to the state. Attempts were made to impose such views on the rank-and-file of Solidarity. Despite the boycott in question, participation in the discussion about the future of trade unions was considerable. First of all the post office was in action all the time as proved by the fact that we received thousands and thousands of letters with views about the trade union theses. Anyone who wanted to discuss them was easily able to contact us. I cannot remember any other debate about a public issue in this country that was as extensive as the debate about trade unions. I reject the accusation that the trade union bill was not subjected to consultations and did not make allowances for the views of the public. This is a flippant accusation. The fact is that for the past 2 years the issue of the place and role of trade unions in our sociopolitical system has been always discussed in public. The trade union law is the final result of this nationwide debate as you remember, it was publicly summed up by Vice Premier M. F. Rakowski in the Sejm on 21 July 1982.

[Question] But why was the concluding work on the trade union law done at such an extraordinary pace?

[Answer] There was no acceleration of work. The Sejm regulations and the rigors of committee discussions were observed. It goes without saying, of course, that we also have to observe certain deadlines linked to the promise that martial law would be suspended. However, it is impossible to imagine such a suspension without previously settling the trade union issue. After all, the introduction of martial law was dictated by precisely the relations between the state and trade unions.

[Question] The most moderate data reflecting public opinion shows that 39 percent of the people want the previous trade unions to be reinstated and 34 percent are for the dissolution of these trade unions. Why was not this taken into consideration?

[Answer] This presents a wide range of problems. There were many reasons why 9 million Poles joined Solidarity, and these reasons have been analyzed hundreds of times. The hopes for a better and worthier life that the people attached to Solidarity trade unions continued to disappear as Solidarity leaders took an increasingly sharper and more aggressive line against socialism. Moreover the awareness that it is impossible to meet the workers' demands by exerting pressure on the power apparatus was growing and continues to grow. After all, the pockets of the power apparatus are empty. It is a slow process, but still a process, that people are beginning to realize the truth that joint work is the best remedy against joint poverty. Radom and -- as became obvious after 13 December 1981 -- Gdansk were a shock and a sobering event for no doubt many people. Was everyone really surprised by martial law? Did not people expect that one day that madness had to come to an end? I think that even on 12 December 1981 it would be unreasonable to claim that the philosophy professed by Solidarity was backed by an absolute majority of people. I view with great caution the results of all public polls. The data you have mentioned is not the only source of our knowledge about the moods of society. I am convinced that the ratio of 39 percent to 34 percent, including those people who had no opinion, is a result of the progressive changes which are continuing and persisting in the consciousness of society.

We can assume that at the beginning of October this ratio was such that each group -- the advocates, the opponents and those without any opinion -- was equally large. The question is: Do we have to await the further results of this process until, for example, the ratio of one-third goes down to one-fifth -- that is, do we have to prolong the state of martial law -- or can we make a decision right now? By the way, it would no doubt be socially useful if some journalists began to analyze in depth the most varied attitudes of our people to Solidarity, instead of talking about a "decisive majority."

[Qustion] Why was it decided to dissolve all trade unions?

[Answer] Let us proceed from the viewpoint that there was no ideal solution to the situation in question. Every solution would be criticized if we applied it because every solution violated someone's interests, rights and expectations. We chose a solution that affects everyone equally -- that is, the most equitable solution. Any other solution would have been considered as partial. For example, we could have brought Solidarity to court for a trial of delegalization with all the consequences resulting from this for the Solidarity authorities. We dod not bring Solidarity to such a trial. The page of history in this regard was turned by the Sejm and not by a court. The Sejm did this without prying too deeply into the past and without apportioning the guilt, the responsibility and the punishment. It should be said that the Sejm turned that page resolutely, but, as I have already mentioned, there was no ideal solution to this issue. Once again we chose the lesser evil.

[Question] Was it really the lesser one?

[Answer] Gentlement, let us be frank. There were opportunities for setting up a truly workers' Solidarity, and there would have been no dearth of candidates to do this. But in such an event we would have been suspected out of all proportion of manipulations, unfair activities and confusing public opinion. The concept we have adopted is more credible, and it is simply cleaner. Everyone starts from scratch and everyone has equal opportunities.

[Question] However, such equal treatment gives rise to additional manifestations of antagonism. This treatment has made the branch trade unionists and autonomous trade unionists especially indignant. They say that they bear no responsibility for the actions taken by their trade union colleagues. But this is not all. Trade unions such as the Polish Teachers' Union, for example, which have long traditions and achievements dating back scores and scores of years, were dissolved. Do you not think that such a solution complicates the country's situation, which is difficult enough as it is?

[Answer] As I have said a moment ago, it was possible to put Solidarity on trial and to reinstate the branch and autonomous trade unions. But would their activists and members really be satisfied with such a solution? Would it have now been easier or more difficult to create a credible platform for trade unions? Gentlemen, you yourselves will admit that the answers to these questions may differ. Moreover, I probably do not have to argue that the present situation in Poland is such that the old proverb fully applies which say that we should not bewail the loss of roses when forests are burning. I agree that the dissolution of the branch and autonomous trade unions was a strong experience for and was felt acutely by the people concerned. It is true that had we not dissolved the branch and autonomous trade unions we would have saved a bridgehead for ourselves, but we believe that what we did will help us build a more extensive bridgehead. I think we need a comprehensive and penetrating evaluation of the activities of trade unions in Poland, including the trade unions that were active after August 1980. We have to evaluate the good and bad aspects of their achievements, but a certain distance of time is what we want in this case. The myth of Solidarity is alive, of course, and will be kept alive for some time on the walls of houses and other walls. It seems that there is still enough paint for that -- for painting and painting over.

But what are the subjects of the evenings talks in Polish homes? Do people really talk about trade unions? Or do they talk about the crisis, the hard living conditions, the footwear and the prices? After all, the myth of Solidarity and the vision of the "second Japan" were just a direct continuation of the vision of an easily achieved "second Poland." All this was a life in the world of make-believe and an almost magic fulfillment of the dreams of a better life without effort. Gentlemen, do you remember the promise that the national income produced by the return of the capital goods to private ownership would increase 50 percent within 3 years? What was at stake here? Who was swindling whom and for what prupose? No doubt the answer to this is obvious. The course of events brutally interrupted the dream about the "second Poland." It was also necessary to interrupt the rosy dream about the "second Japan." We assumed this unpopular task because someone had to do it. The reality of life is implacable, but sobering up is a gradual process. I have heard that the former masters of hypnosis are saying they have been mistaken in their prescriptions. Pity they are too late.

[Question] However, the Solidarity program gained support not so much because of its economic promises as because of the hope it gave to the people that they would recover their independence and individual dignity, that a democratic structure would be built and that the groundwork of the rule of law would be laid.

[Answer] So? What program do you have in mind, gentlemen? The program adopted by the Solidarity congress, the program that was implemented in practice or the sume total of many working people's expectations? But the consciously spread anti-Soviet propaganda, what was it? Was it innocent capers or programmed activities? And the harassing of our economy by strikes and protest actions at the drop of a hat, what was that? What was at stake was not only economic promises. What was at stake was responsibility and not programmed destructive activities. I listen carefully to the question you put to me, gentlemen, and I cannot help thinking that they are slightly partial or one-sided. But then this is what we agreed to. As for the expectations of the people with regard to the erection of democratic structures, are we not doing this even now, under martial law conditions? We could have signed a paper agreement, but what would have happened? Our entire misfortune would have reappeared within a day: Prices, wages and the shortage of raw materials; and then the entire dispute would have begun from the very beginning. There is no single and immediate solution to our crisis. We stretched our hand to reach agreement. Let the facts and the present administrative and economic reforms speak of our intentions. Besides, the groundwork can mean foundations, can it not? Does this mean that there was no rule of law before August 1980?

[Question] However, all these actions are evaluated from the viewpoint of martial law, that is, with distrust. The time in which the reforms are implemented and the aims of these reforms are interpreted as conflicting and at odds.

[Answer] Interpreted, interpreted. In this way we can watch and sniff at each other distrustfully ad infinitum. We know such moods, we feel them every day and we get the point, but what is left for us to do? The power apparatus must prove the purity, truthfulness and unchangeability of its intentions. We are doing this every day, but, of course, it is a question of time. We must both be patient -- the power apparatus and the people. But why do you regard the reforms under implementation as conflicting? It is an irrefutable fact that precisely martial law has created the necessary conditions for implementing the fundamental reforms. As you well remember, such conditions were nonexistent last year.

[Question] However, let us return to the results produced by the dissolution of trade unions and to that memorable day when the Sejm was in session. The general director of the international labor office, who has received the trade union bill, complains that the Sejm "did not at all mention the International Labor Organization's most severe observations on precisely this issue." This is because the international labor office takes the view that trade unions should not be dissolved, but should be induced by legal proceedings to change their statues, personnel and so on.

[Answer] The fact of the matter is as follows: We presented the bill before the ILO in Geneva. This was a courtesy that had no precedence. The office's experts appraised our bill and checked to see if it was in accordance with the conventions of the ILO. They proposed several corrections to it, most of which were accepted. No one is above the Polish legislature, not even the ILO. It was the Sejm which dissolved the unions, not a court. Besides, the director general of the ILO passed judgment on that issue before a Polish court did. For a court could also have made the union illegal and it would have had enough reason to do so. On the whole, the decision to dissolve Solidarity eclipsed the entire content of the law. The time must come to take an unhurried look at the contents of the law.

[Question] Let us take a look now. Questions are constantly cropping up on this subject.

[Answer] What questions? Let me state a basic point: The law is an unprecedented, innovative act in a socialist country. It gives more powers to trade unions than the proposals which were agreed on with all the union headquarters in December 1981. Not going into formal details, it gives the unions full substance and the right to effectively veto decisions concerning their interests, including the right to strike. Yet all the prohibitions contained in the law are only in the background and concern the political opposition and those who threaten the socialist state. That is how the law is structured. Not one single sanction has been formulated against the unions, except those which would come into effect if people tried to do what Solidarity did last year.

[Question] Let us go into some details. What is a political strike which is banned by the law? Everything is political. Is, for example, a strike centered on the division of the national income a political strike?

[Answer] Everyone who knows what the Polish strikes in 1981 were like knows very well what a political strike was. And if you ask who will decide whether a strike is a political strike, then it is the mediators who should decide, and then the courts, which will determine if every strike is admissible.

[Question] Experience in the Western countries shows that the more rules there are in those countries against strikes, the more illegal, wild and extremely harmful the strikes. Are you not afraid of this?

[Answer] This is probably not very broad experience. A strike is not the only weapon available. We are creating the possibilities for solving strikes in other ways: by exercising authority, by democratizing relations, by having social units and institutions. As far as a strike itself is concerned, you remember that we acted against the principle current up to now since that was the will of the workers' class. In Poland, it is not the entrepreneur who will bear the costs of the strike, but the whole society, including that part of it which is on strike. That is why we must employ those methods of safeguarding rights which are the least harmful to society as a whole. Do you think that such a way of settling disputes is undemocratic? A strike must be regarded as a last resort, when all other measures have failed. I supposed this is logical, is it not?

[Question] How does the law shape the party's role in the trade union movement?

[Answer] Every party in the world is concerned with having influence in trade union circles. Let us be honest and say that ours is too. However, this influence may be exerted by party members, trade unionists, an attractive social program and by respect for the independence and self-governing nature of the trade unions which the law itself establishes. Please read the resolution of the 10th Central Committee plenum, which presents this clearly and openly.

[Question] A law is a law and a resolution is a resolution, but practice has already revealed attempts to interfere in the establishment of trade unions, from the very beginning of the new movement.

[Answer] Of course, one can find an illustration for every idea. I myself can give an example of a director who dashed off to a court to register a union. He was quickly dissuaded from doing so. Our life is a cauldron in which all sorts of passions, discrepancies, expectations, ambitions, the future, the past, revenge, various views and so on are boiling. Nevertheless, this is really what the cauldron is like.

[Question] The next issue, perhaps a detailed one, causes a lot of doubt. The adoption by the new unions of all the trade union assets is regarded as expropriation, above all the expropriation of those who built up trade union assets with their own contributions and now do not intend to join the unions.

[Answer] Be careful with these assets. Let me say the truth to the very end: Solidarity used up most of its funds on wages and on propaganda activity. For example, the state will have to pay the debts run up by the private farmers' Solidarity. The branch trade unions amassed the greatest amount of assets. These assets will be disposed of by a special commission composed half and half of government representatives and representatives of the former trade unions. The costs of this procedure (and they are large because the assets are large) will be borne by the state. Nothing which belongs to the trade unions will belong to the state. On the contrary, we will also give back to the trade unions everything which the state's economic apparatus took over in the seventies.

[Question] Let us go further. The announcement of a model statute and the ban on reverting to the old trade union names is still causing a lack of confidence. People say: They have given us a form to fill out. We have no influence either on the statute or on the union's name.

[Answer] But this is a misconception, or quite simply spitefulness. Even in the columns of your weekly someone has called this statute a dumpling [as published]. The model statute is not binding. It is a model, a suggestion, a technical aid. If we reckon that over 60,000 trade union organizations will emerge, then it is difficult to turn down such aid and such a proposal meant to settle certain differences and create a common denominator. This statute was worked out not by the government, but by a social consultative commission. If we are turning a new leaf then we must turn it over completely. Any return to old names and symbols is neither possible nor required.

[Question] The Sejm has voted on the trade union law and now workplaces are voting. Ten deputies voted against the law in the Sejm, and nine deputies abstained. Up to 27 October, out of several tens of thousands of workplaces, 536 have applied to the courts to register a trade union organization. Of these, 223 are in the Katowice Voivodship. There were 4 such applications in Gdansk, in Wroclaw 8, in Warsaw 11, and in Poznan and Opole not a single one. Have the experiences encountered in setting workers' self-management bodies into motion not covered up a clear warning? If, according to the law, a trade union is to be jointly responsible for production during a period of economic crisis and during a period when we expect to make further sacrifices, not many people will be keen to take on this role.

[Answer] That is not at all how it has to be. After all, it is also up to you gentlemen and your colleagues. Besides, the new stage in the history of the Polish trade union movement has only been in existence for 3 weeks. Five hundred applications to register a trade union have been made, but there are already over 10,000 founding groups. Trade unions in a socialist system cannot fail to be jointly responsible for the national economy. If, in addition, we take into consideration the fact that some people are unwilling to extricate themselves from misfortune, then we certainly will not achieve much. I am convinced this is a faulty diagnosis and one that is against human nature. We have carried through a serious and far-reaching operation.

The postoperative shock has not subsided yet. People are bitter, resentful, unsure, careful, or they are afraid of being ostracized by some of their work colleagues. We also did not count on the mass nature of the new unions, although the question immediately arose whether the unions should be universal and whether they should be mass trade unions as was assumed up to now.

[Question] In any case they should be numerous enough to represent a trade circle's interests and strong enough to raise accepted demands.

[Answer] I agree. We have to wait 2 to 3 years before the trade unions get firmly settled. Then extrafactory structures will also emerge. Why have we decided to build unions from factory organizations upward? Because that is where the real leadership cadres, completely new ones, will appear. The unions will gain experience, will settle down and will feel the burden of responsibility first for the fortunes of their own workplace and then for those of the entire country. We believe that when that happens the most difficult period in the crisis will have been overcome.

[Question] You have presented an optimistic version of events. Is another version out of the question? For example, a version in which the management and the factory party apparatus tidy up the trade union movement and only allow the kind of movement which is convenient for them, while the workers, disappointed by this turn of events, boycott the unions?

[Answer] The authorities do not have a cybernetic system at their disposal whereby at the press of a button all the apparatus' bodies are set into perfect motion. There are opposing forces and tendencies; nevertheless, we will defend the implemention of the trade union law with all available resources. Besides opponents, there are other words beginning with "p"... such as partner and friend [the Polish for "opponent" and "friend" begins with a "p"] If we are to avoid further crises which devastate the country, a union partner and controller of authority is essential and irreplaceable.

[Question] Do you think people from the apparatus of authority will be willing to create something which controls them and which does so at all levels, from the factory level to the central level?

[Answer] Of course they will be. One can always encourage progress from the authorities and this is the trend. One has to get rid of stale smells. Do you not follow this trend? What else can we do? We must be practical. We will make sure we are practical. Read our intentions from facts and not from suspicions. I believe in the new unions and I believe they will emerge. They will be composed of those who want to decide jointly on their professional and social matters. That is the only way.

[Question] Would these intentions not be confirmed if those employees who were dismissed because of their union activity before 13 December were to be reinstated? Is an amnesty for activists sentenced for illegal union activity being considered?

[Answer] You are asking about decisions which depend on the stance of the Military Council of National Salvation and also on the way in which events develop in the nearest future. That is why I cannot reply to the second part of the question. Labor courts have examined and are still examining appeals from dismissed workers who do not agree with their employers' decisions. The results of these examinations, which often end favorably for the dismissed worker, are well known, and the courts should be left to determine when and whether anyone has been wronged. Generally speaking, I do not think one can separate the very complex trade union problems from the profound transformations our country is going through. Nor is there the slightest sense in defending Solidarity, since this is not a question of defense, but a question of looking at reality as subjectively as possible. For this reality has been subjected to immense upheavals which have left many marks.

[Question] We already have trade untions, but do we still need a minister for trade union matters? Is this perhaps your last interview?

[Answer] We do not have trade unions yet. Initiative groups, making the first registration applications, are only just emerging; that is all. My entire "ministry" consists of only four persons, not counting the chief. This was also enough before 13 December. All ministries must be concerned with cooperating with the unions, not just one minister. My role is coordination and initiative functions. The future will decide the fate of this office. Yet I do not believe any changes will be made in the immediate future. It is true that our dissolution is inevitable. I do not regard this organization as lasting. The time will come to give this some thought when the trade union movement is established.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON CONSOLIDATION OF SOCIETY

AU101433 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Walery Namiotkiewicz article: "Conditions Necessary To Consolidate Society" -- part one]

[Excerpts] A complex political process has been developing in our country for a long time. The desire for peace is becoming stronger and more widespread in all social circles. Working people have had enough of tension, disturbances and street hooliganism. They have had enough of strikes and of the uncertainty of tomorrow. They do not want excesses and violations of the public order. They want social life to return to normal.

As the desire for calm becomes stronger in the community, adventurist groups are becoming more isolated, social acceptance of the underground is becoming weaker and aggressiveness and determination by those groups bent on hooliganism and violations of the public order is gaining strength. Decline in social support is creating obstinacy and causing desperation and brutality. In a word, aggressiveness and determination are being caused by weakness, and not by strength.

Speaking about street excesses, there is more than one matter to which I would like to draw particular attention. I would like to point out that these excesses have shown that young people are susceptible to political manipulation opposed to socialism. What sort of people predominated during street disturbances? It is worth presenting a few statistics concerning the events of 31 August. They are very interesting and make one think.

For instance, 5,131 people were detained during the excesses. Of these, 6.5 percent were young people aged 17 and under, 47.9 percent were between 18 and 25; 32 percent were from 26 to 35; 12 percent were over 35 and 3.5 percent were over 40 years of age. Young people 25 and under comprised over 54 percent, and young people 35 and under comprised over 80 percent. One can see from this who it was that really acted in a hooligan manner in the streets of our cities. Nevertheless, there should be no misunderstanding. We cannot blame all young people for these excesses. This would be false and harmful.

Only a segment of young people went into the streets. All of our young people were not involved. What about the inspirers and organizers of these disturbances. Were they perhaps young people as well? The inspirers were adult, mature people. They were the ones who organized these events! In the street disturbances of 31 August, only a segment of the young people, manipulated by adults and politically molded, took part. This segment does not determine what our young people today are like, even though this segment is quite large. The presence of young people in street disturbances creates an exceedingly important problem.

We Must Be Aware

We must be aware that there is still a lot of dissatisfaction in our society today and that this dissatisfaction is often justified. There are many causes for this dissatisfaction, and it is very important for us to be fully aware of the sources of the growing unwillingness to come to terms with the authorities and of the dissatisfaction. One should understand that it is not only underground activity that is creating these feelings. There exists an entire mechanism, an entire complex of sources that arouse such feelings.

Among these sources, one should indicate, above all, the countries' continuing difficult economic situation, especially the situation with the market place. Working people keenly feel the effects of the price rises. Now, in the fall, an accumulation of negative effects caused by the price rises is occurring because we are approaching winter and working families are shopping for fuel, winter clothing and so on.

Important sources of the irritation and dissatisfaction are waste, uneconomical management, and often the incompetence of the managerial apparatus and the economic administration as well. Therefore, a particular sensitivity toward negative phenomena is emerging. In addition, this sensitivity is visible and can be easily observed. It often creates justified irritation. Social disease, which is spreading in our lives, is also causing social dissatisfaction.

Because dissatisfaction is continuing, we should also be aware of the possibility of further attempts by the political opponent and by enemies of socialism to prey on these feelings. It is still possible that various groups of people may exploit the disatisfaction that exists to wage battle against the authorities and against the socialist system. Thus, further attempts to organize strikes, provoke street events and disturbances are still possible.

We must also not rule out what is very enigmatically described in various discussions as terrorism, but should be openly described as political banditry. For we must count on the fact that the opponents of socialism have not laid down their arms and may still try to disrupt public life and halt the process of normalization more than once. Attempts like these, let me stress, may still be repeated, and not just once.

Today we must say straight out that none of the hostile goals were attained. It is particularly important that our opponents did not succeed in provoking even a single strike. They only managed to organize street disturbances, but not the way they planned because the opponents of socialism reckoned that work forces would take an organized part in the street excesses, which, as we know, they did not do.

Thus, this entire great activity and all the organization and preparations by the underground did not succeed. The underground lost yet another round. We have reason to make such an appraisal. I wish to stress at the same time that we still have a long way to go before we can celebrate victory. Everything that happened on the streets in the recent past is no doubt a serious matter and it cannot fail to alarm all of us. It cannot fail to alarm every honest Pole.

In forming a general appraisal of the development of the political situation in our country over the past few months, we have stressed that there is a constantly increasing tendency toward calm, toward the normalization of life and toward peaceful work. However, the determination of our opponents is increasing as the extent of their influence diminishes and as the influence of the antisocialist forces erodes.

The aim to normalize social life and overcome the effects of the crisis is also the main feature of the policy of our party, which regards calm and social order as the basic conditions necessary to overcome the existing difficulties.

We can say that our party's policy -- the line of the ninth extraordinary PZPR congress -- coincides with the aims of the masses. This is a platform at which we may and should establish permanent contact with society and a dialogue with all social circles, especially with the work forces.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON BREZHNEV'S DEATH

AU150951 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Message of condolences from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to the USSR on the death of Leonid Brezhnev]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow:

In the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the Military Council for National Salvation and the Polish nation, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, all communists and the fraternal Soviet people's our expressions of deep sorrow and sympathy on the death of marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

Leonid Brezhnev, indefatigable continuer of the work of Lenin, made a great contribution to the development and implementation of the idea of Marxism-Leninism and devoted his life to the cause of communist construction in the Soviet Union. He was an eminent activist in the international communist and workers' movement and an active spokesman for increasing the unity, strength and security of the fraternal countries in the socialist community and for consolidating its international position.

Leonid Brezhnev was a great contemporary head of state. His name is connected with a resolute battle for peace and for the security of nations over many years. His peace program and untiring efforts for the sake of social progress and cooperation between nations brought him universal respect and recognition by all people of goodwill all over the world.

His important role in the accomplishment of socialism's humanitarian mission -- protecting mankind from the threat of nuclear extermination -- will remain in the consciousness of nations. In consistently implementing the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence, he made a huge contribution to the work of the MBFR, which is to strengthen peace and is based on a permanent respect and recogniton of the postwar frontiers in Europe.

The Polish nation and our party will forever retain in their memories the figure of Comrade Brezhnev as a participant in the battle for our country's liberation from under the yoke of fascism and as a great friend of Poland, which he knew and understood well and toward which he was warmhearted. He was an avid spokesman for the cause of fraternal friendship and alliance between our parties, states and peoples. We will unchangingly guard this alliance and friendship for the good of our joint cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jabolonski [no titles given], Warsaw, 11 November 1982.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES ANDROPOV ON APPOINTMENT

LD122256 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2212 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Telgram from Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 12 November]

[Text] Most esteemed Comrade Andropov, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee I send you cordial congratulations in connection with your election to the post of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. You have assumed the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee at a particularly complex historical time, when the construction of socialism and communism is confronted by new important tasks, and the imperialist forces are making attempts at setting back the wheel of history.

We wish you, Comrade Andropov, much success in discharging this honored and extremely responsible function for the good of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the continuation of the actions for the cause of defense and the consolidation of world peace, and the development of international cooperation, based on the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence.

We see in you an eminent party and state activist, a zealous communist and internationalist. We are convinced that the party of the great Lenin under your leadership will lead the Soviet Union to new frontiers in the construction of communism and that it will introduce a significant contribution into the cause of consolidating the unity and strength of the socialist states.

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of socialist internationalism, which link the PZPR and the CPSU in a community of interests of our two states and nations, constitute the inviolable foundation of our fraternal bonds and of the development of tested forms of joint action. The alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union are the basic guarantee of our independence and the security of our borders. They constitute the prerequisite for the successful implementation of the tasks of socialist construction.

We know your sympathetic attitude Yuriy Vladimirovich, toward Poland, your understanding for our problems, and the importance that you attach to the development of relations of friendship between our fraternal parties and nations. We are deeply convinced that in continuing the achievements to date of multifaceted, fruitful cooperation we will enrich them with new achievements and jointly contribute toward the consolidation of the security of the socialist community, toward detente and the strengthening of world peace.

Yuriy Vladimirovich, please accept our warm wishes for all the best in your work for the party and the Soviet state, for the cause of peace and socialism.

Signed: Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

TRYBUNA LUDU PRAISES BREZHNEV'S LIFE, WORK

LD121338 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Nov (PAP) -- In connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, all today's papers publish materials illustrating the life and activities of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TRYBUNA LUDU publishes a commentary on its first page on the life and activities of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding party and state figure, supporter of the strengthening of unity and interaction among socialist countries, fervent champion and builder of international peace.

He dedicated his whole life to the cause of communism, the cause of the party, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. The party was his education, and 18 years ago it entrusted him with the most responsible post in the CPSU and the Soviet Union, a post in which he remained honorably and worthily until his last breath.

He will remain in people's memory as a man who symbolized the activity of the USSR and the CPSU during years of enormous growth and development of the strength of the first socialist state, as a man whose name is linked with the enormous feat of constructing conditions of peaceful coexistence in the world and of avoiding the catastrophe of a modern war for mankind, and as the outstanding executor of the policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee.

Leonid Brezhnev, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, had many links with our country. As the head of the Political Department of the fourth Ukrainian front he was among the Soviet military commanders who brought liberation to Poland in the concluding stages of World War II. Later, when already a leader of the party and the Soviet state, he visited our country many times. He also had frequent contacts with leading Polish politicians who visited the land of the soviets, and always took an interest in the situation in Poland.

A warm attitude to Poland was characteristic of Leonid Brezhnev throughout his active life, since this reflected his personal feelings toward Poland as well as the policy of the CPSU toward our country. This was also shown in the difficult times which we are now experiencing, when after each summit meeting of Polish and Soviet leaders we learned of new elements in Soviet aid to the Poland in crisis, and of Leonid Ilich pronouncing the familiar words that the Soviet people will not leave the Polish people in trouble.

Polish people, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, value this attitude highly, as has been repeatedly stressed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Over a long period of time, which makes up more than a quarter of the period of the existence of the Soviet state, and almost a third of the period of existence of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev represented peace and personified, as one of its creators, the policy of the first socialist country. He headed it at a time of great successes in postwar construction. The world knew him as a champion of the Soviet peace policy, as a leading diplomat and state figure. His name is linked with the period of detente of the seventies. His activities affected many other areas. This alone will guarantee him the remembrance of thankful people, the remembrance of an unswerving successor and representative of the Leninist policy of peace.

ZSL, SD SEND CONDOLENCE CABLES ON BREZHNEV DEATH

LD121852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with Leonid Brezhnev's death, Roman Malinowski has sent a telegram of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee on behalf of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL]: It says, among other things:

Polish peasants -- members of our party -- will forever retain in their memories the work of Comrade Brezhnev, an active spokesman for a lasting friendship and alliance between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party [SD], Edward Kowalczyk has also sent a telegram of condolences. The telegram says:

The Democratic Party received with deep pain and sorrow the news about the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- an outstanding activist of the international workers' movement, an unyielding fighter for the great cause of peace and socialism and an (?authentic) spokesman of fraternal Soviet-Polish friendship.

SOVIET-POLISH TRADE SITUATION DETAILED

AU091119 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6-7 Nov 82 p 6

[A. Kozminski report: "Economic Cooperation with the USSR Helps Us Overcome the Crisis"]

[Text] A press conference devoted to Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, which was held in the press bureau of the government, was attended by Minister Stanislaw Wylupek, government plenipotentiary for coordination of economic relations with the USSR and deputy chairman of the planning commission, and Wieslaw Szymczak, vice minister of chemical and light industries.

Over one-third of the turnover of Polish foreign trade, S. Wylupek said, is accounted for by our trade with the USSR, which buys some 32 percent of all export goods from us. At the same time, Poland buys in the USSR almost 42 percent of all goods imported by Poland.

The rate of increases in Polish-Soviet trade, which amounted to 10 percent in 1975-79, has slumped to a mere 2 percent in recent months. In this situation the increase in the turnover is the result of the appreciable increase in the import of Soviet goods to Poland. These changes in Polish-Soviet trade are responsible for the fact that our trade, which was still balanced at the end of the seventies, is now negative. Last year Polish exports to the USSR covered only two-thirds of our imports from that country.

The structure of Polish-Soviet trade is very advantageous for Poland because we export mainly the products of the electroengineering industry and import fuels and raw and other materials. All our imports of crude oil, natural gas, pig iron and asbestos are from the USSR. Moreover we import from the USSR some 76 percent of iron ore, 85 percent of potassium fertilizers, 84 percent of cellulose and 98 percent of cotton.

The USSR has rendered considerable assistance for the Polish economy during its crisis. In order to exploit the free production capacities of Polish industry the USSR has ensured further supplies of raw and other materials worth about R209 million. The so-called processing on order, which is done by the Polish factories that had no raw materials, but now have them from the USSR, is also a great help.

Cooperation in this regard is taking place on the principle of normal trade relations. The Polish side buys raw materials, processes them and -- in line with the recent decision -- half the products made from these materials are exported to the USSR and the other half is sent to our domestic market. Because raw materials are processed a number of times, Polish industry invests a large measure of work and, therefore, the value of the finished products made from only a half of the USSR raw materials is much greater than the value of all the imported raw materials.

The USSR also supplies Poland with the materials in short supply that we need for producing the goods which are then exported to the USSR, and with the necessary amounts of convertible currencies needed to purchase in other countries the other materials that are required for these goods. We receive from the USSR the materials needed for the production of Pentaconta telephone exchange equipment and color television tubes, the elements of paints and varnishes, and many other materials and elements. Poland will pay for these materials mainly by additional deliveries of bituminous coal.

The USSR has already agreed to send more goods to Poland than it receives from it. Bearing in mind our country's economic difficulties -- including the balancing of the market and other difficulties -- the supplies of market goods that are a tradition of Polish-Soviet trade will be reduced by R280 million. This applies to clothing, knitted goods, footwear, pharmaceutical drugs, sewing machines, lighting accessories, farm produce and foodstuffs.

Assistance in exploiting the free production capacities of Polish industry will be continued by supplying raw and other materials for the production of ocnstruction and road machines, ball bearings, condensers and color television tubes and so on. The USSR has also confirmed that Poland will be granted $44 million to import materials for the shipping industry, for the Kamaz and Waz automobile plants and for the production of paints and varnishes. The USSR's assistance for Poland in its critical economic situation favors the reorientation of the Polish economy's cooperation links toward closer and more extensive relations with Soviet industry, which will help our country make itself independent of international fluctuations.

LEADERS GREET SOVIETS ON REVOLUTION DAY 8 NOV

AU101127 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Nov 82 pp 1, 7

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, in Moscow: Dear comrades! On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, convey to you, the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, all communists and the entire fraternal Soviet nation, sincere greetings and congratulations.

During the past 65 years, the Soviet nation, under the leadership of its communist party, has overcome profound backwardness, an imperialist blockade and war damage, and has been building a modern socialist state with huge industrial and scientific-technical potential and a comprehensively developed system of education and culture. Today, the USSR -- a great socialist power -- is the object of the justifiable pride by Soviet people and it enjoys great authority and recognition in the world.

The victory of the October Revolution opened up a new era in the history of mankind. It initiated a historic process involving the creation of national liberation movements, the disintegration of colonialism and the strengthening of the idea of progress and socialism worldwide. The emergence of the Soviet state, and then the decisive role played by the USSR in the victory over fascism in World War II, was the beginning of the world socialist community. This community is exerting a powerful influence on the shaping of the modern world. The USSR's consistent peaceful foreign policy, aimed at halting the arms race which threatens the world, preserving the process of detente and developing international cooperation, is the continuation and development of the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with various sociopolitical systems. This principle has been enriched by the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR's commitment not to be the first country to use nuclear weapons, which L. Brezhnev presented at the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, and also the numerous Soviet peace initiatives which are supported by the countries of the socialist community and by the forces of progress in the world, arouse justifiable hope among nations that peace and a better tomorrow for mankind will be preserved.

The October Revolution created the right conditions for the Polish nation to be able to gain its independent statehood. After the tragic years of the Nazi occupation, Poland regained its freedom for the second time thanks to the victory of the heroic Soviet army and Polish soldiers fighting at its side. The Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms which was created in battle became a permanent basis for friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The Polish-Soviet alliance has passed the test of history well. It guarantees our independence and the security of our borders and is at the same time an important element in the strengthening of our country's position on the international forum. Socialist Poland -- a permanent member of the countries of the fraternal community, is contributing and will continue to contribute to the strengthening of the community's unity and to growth of forces in the joint battle for the peace and security of nations.

The Polish People's Republic is solving its difficult domestic problems in a sovereign manner. The internationalist aid and fraternal support rendered to Poland by the Soviet Union when our country became the chief target of unprecedented acts and economic sanctions launched by imperialism and aimed against the foundations of the socialist community, firmly emphasizes the vitality of the Polish-Soviet alliance and its importance in overcoming our domestic difficulties and in leading our country onto the road to further development.

While implementing the resolution of the Ninth PZPR Congress, we will continue to strengthen this fraternal alliance in the interests of both our countries and peoples.

Accept, dear comrades, our best wishes to the Soviet communists, to the fraternal Soviet nation and to you personally, for further success in building communism and in the battle for progress and peace in the world.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

WARSAW REPORTS U.S. LIFTING OF PIPELINE EMBARGO

LD131920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] In his weekly broadcast, U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced the lifting of the embargo on the supplies of equipment and technology for the Siberia-West Europe pipeline. He justified this by the achievement of Western countries reaching a preliminary agreement on a new trade policy toward the socialist countries.

Ronald Reagan announced his decision shortly after his visit to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, where he signed the condolence book in connection with the death of Leonid Brezhnev. He expressed his sympathy for the family of the deceased and for the Soviet people, and wished that the population of the two countries, the Soviet Union and the United States could live in peace.

U.S. CITIZEN DETAINED, EXPELLED FROM POLAND

LD122242 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] On 10 November the security service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs detained U.S. citizen Roman Laba, a postgraduate student at the Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He was abusing the good tradition of hospitality by conducting activity hihgly damaging to the interests of the Polish state. Among other things, he maintained contacts with extremists of former Solidarity working in the underground and inspired them to active work.

To prevent him from conducting this activity the authorities of the Polish People's Republic have decided to expel him immediately from Poland. This decision arises from the conviction that the U.S. authorities will assess it as an expression of good will by the Polish authorities and will draw the appropriate conclusions from it.

OLSZOWSKI HOLDS TALKS WITH RAO IN INDIA

LD132136 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 13 Nov 82

["Stefan Olszowski's Talks in India" -- PAP headline]

[Text] New Delhi 13 Nov -- Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski paid an official visit to India on 10-13 November at the invitation of his Indian counterpart P.V. Narsimha Rao. In a friendly and frank atmosphere marked by mutual understanding, the foreign ministers of Poland and India reviewed the international situation and bilateral cooperation.

Reviewing international topics Minister Stefan Olszowski voiced deep concern about the sharpening of situation worldwide, escalation especially of the nuclear arms race, and growing tendencies in certain countries to exert military, economic and political pressure on sovereign states. Stefan Olszowski cited economic sanctions and a propaganda aggression against Poland as a glaring example of such policies. Minister Olszowski informed Minister Rao about the current situation in Poland, stressed the upward trend in the economy and, above all, stabilization of socio-political moods, as exemplified by the fiasco of recent attempts by the underground opposition to stage a general strike and revive tensions and anarchy in Poland.

Minister Rao declared that India's Government has (?been making) a consistent and resolute stand towards events in Poland regarding them as an exclusively internal matter and believing that the Polish nation and government alone are entitled to settle these problems. In his statement the Polish foreign minister emphasized Poland's striving to reorient political and economic cooperation in order durably to strengthen and widen ties with developing countries, he also stressed Poland's support for the movement of non-aligned states.

Focussing on the situation in the Middle East, the two ministers resolutely condemned the Israeli policy as flagrant contravention of the U.N. Charter and the elementary norms of international law. The two ministers expressed the opinion that the problems which occur in South-East and Western Asia should be solved directly by the states concerned using peace methods and talks.

The ministers voiced support for implementation of the U.N. General Assembly resolution on the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and stressed the need for convening a conference on the matter in the first half of next year.

After reviewing the current state of bilateral relations and discussing prospects for their further development, the two ministers noted with satisfaction that the mutually advantageous and equitable Indian-Polish relations were developing successfully being a good example of peaceful coexistence between states with different socio-political and economic systems.

The talks confirmed the need and possibility of further deepening and diversification of mutual economic contacts and development of new forms of trade relations including establishement of economic cooperation based on long-term agreements. The sides expressed particular satisfaction at the successful cooperation in the field of mining, power and ship-building industries. The two sides came out in favour of further strengthening cooperation in science, technology, culture and education.

Minister Stefan Olszowski invited Minister Narasimha Rao to pay a visit to Poland.

CEAUSESCU-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

AU140815 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] A party and state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning left for Moscow. The delegation will participate in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's funeral.

The delegation is composed of Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government; and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

Upon departure from Otopeni airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by Comrades Iosif Banc; Emil Bobu; Lina Ciobanu; Ion Coman; Nicolae Constantin; Ion Dincal;Ludovic Fazekas; Alexandrina Gainuse; Petre Lupu; Paul Niculescu; Gheorghe Pana; Dumitru Popescu; Petre Enache; Mihai Gere; Nicolae Giosan; Suzana Gadea; Ana Muresan; Elena Nae; Constantin Olteanu; Cornel Onescu; Ion Ursu; Richard Winter; Gheorghe Stoica; Manea Manescu, vice president of the state council; and Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister of the government.

Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

At 0930 [0730 gmt] the presidential plane took off for Moscow.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PRC'S HUANG HUA IN MOSCOW

AU142020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] On the occasion of his presence in Moscow, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua. The meeting was attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

During the talk that ensued on the occasion, the Chinese foreign minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial, comradely greetings from the PRC party-state leaders. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed warm greetings and best wishes to the PRC party-state leaders. The sides discussed certain aspects of Romanian-Chinese relations, and current interests of the two countries and parties. They also exchanged views on international questions. The talk was held in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today also received Abdul Hamed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. The sides discussed bilateral relations and certain aspects of the international situation, and stressed the need for more resolute steps to eliminate underdevelopment and to increase the role of developing and nonaligned countries in solving the major international issues. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

OFFICIALS PRESENT CONDOLENCES AT USSR EMBASSY

AU141144 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Condolences were presented this morning to the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest in connection with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death.

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, condolences were presented by Comrade Elena Ceausescu; Comrades Iosif Banc; Emil Bobu; Ion Coman; Petre Lupu; Gheorghe Pana; Dumitu Popescu; Ilei Verdet; Miu Dobrescu; Petre Enache; Mihai Gere; Elena Nae; Cornel Onescu; Gheorghe Stoica; Silviu Curticeanu, section chief at the party Central Committee; Ion Circei; Eugen Florescu; Nicolae Mihalache; Stan Soare; and Emilia Sonea, deputy section chief at the party Central Committee.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and on her own behalf and on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, expressed to Ambassador Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko the deep grief felt by the communists and all working people in our country for the heavy loss suffered by the communists in the Soviet Union and by the peoples in the Soviet Union with the passing away of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a respected leader of the Soviet party and state who devoted all his activity to building socialism and communism in the Soviet Union, a close friend of the Romanian people, a remarkable personality of the world political life and a front-ranking militant of the communist and workers movement and of the struggle for peace, socialism and international cooperation.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades then observed a moment of silence in front of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's black-framed portrait and signed the condolences book of the embassy.

On behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, condolences were presented by Comrades Stefan Voitec, Gheorghe Radulescu and Manea Manescu, vice presidents of the State Council, by Marin Nedelcu, Ion Popescu-Puturi and Vasile Vilcu, members of the State Council.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the State Council, Comrade Stefan Voitec expressed to the Soviet ambassador profound condolences and feelings of compassion for the heavy loss suffered by the peoples of the Soviet Union with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's passing away.

On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, condolences were presented by Comrades Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government; by Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse and Ioan Totu, deputy prime ministers; by Lina Ciobany; Nicolae Constantin; Paul Niculescu; Suzana Gadea; Ana Muresan; Ioan Ursu; Constantin Olteanu; Richard Winter; Nicolae Agachi; Gheorghe Carangil and Ion Teoreanu.

On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and the government, Comrade Ion Dinca extended sincere condolences to the Soviet ambassador.

On behalf of the Grand National Assembly-[GNA]-of the Socialist Republic Romania, condolences were presented by Comrades Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman; Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman; Ioachim Moga and Margarets Hauser, GNA secretaries. Those present observed a moment of silence in front of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's black-framed portrait and signed the condolences book.

CEAUSESCU MEETS USSR AMBASSADOR IN BUCHAREST

AU131720 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenka, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request. The ensuing talk took place in a comradely atmosphere.

GNA SESSION OPENS; STATE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

AU121005 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] met today in the 6th session of its 8th legislature. The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in the GNA hall was met with long and loud applause by the deputies and guests present.

Before the start of proceedings, GNA Chairman Comrade Nicolae Giosan recalled the memory of Comrade Leonic Ilich Brezhniv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, whose death caused deep sorrow among our country's working people. He talked about Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's prominent personality as party-state leader and outstanding militant of the international communist and workers movement.

The speaker said that an essential role in developing good relations between our parties, states and peoples was played by the numerous contacts, meetings and understandings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as well as by ties of personal friendship between the two party-state leaders based on mutual esteem and respect.

The GNA deputies and all those present observed a minute's silence in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memory.

The GNA then adopted the following agenda for its session:
1. The validation of the election of certain deputies to the GNA;
2. Certain changes in the composition of the State Council;
3. Certain changes in the composition of the GNA Bureau;
4. Draft bill on the participation with social shares by working people in state economic units in setting up the economic development fund;
5. Draft bill on modifying and completing law No. 1/1973 on the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development;
6. Draft bill on protecting sown plants, forests and on the use of pesticides;
7. Draft bill on ensuring the quality of nuclear units and installations;
8. Draft bill on adopting the uniform national plan for the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1983;
9. Draft bill on adopting the plan for the development of agriculture and food industry in 1983;
10. Draft bill on adopting the state budgets for 1983;
11. Draft bill on tasks and responsibilities of people's councils, socialist units and citizens for the proper administration, maintenance and cleanliness of urban and rural localities and for the maintenance of public order and discipline;
12. Program for implementing self-management and self-supply measures in order to ensure good supplies of staples and industrial consumer goods to the people for the 4th quarter of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983;
13. Draft bills on approving legal decrees issued by the State Council.

Concerning the first agenda point, after listening to the report of the validation commission presented by its chairman Comrade Ion Sirbu, the GNA validated the election of comrades Manea Manescu, Petre Gigea, (Marin Stefanache), Aurel Cioruga and and Iosif Varga as deputies to the country's supreme legislative forum, following partial elections that took place on 23 May and 26 September.

At the next agenda point, namely certain modifications in the composition of the State Council, the GNA approved the release of Comrade Ilie Verdet from the position of vice president of the State Council. It also approved the release of Comrade Ferdinand Nagy from his position as member of the State Council and appointed him as minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and member of the government.

At the proposal of the party Central Committee and the Executive Bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], the deputies elected Comrade Manea Manescu as vice president of the State Council. All deputies whose election was validated and the elected vice president of the State Council then took their oath of allegiance to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Proceeding to its third agenda point, the GNA voted to release Comrade Cecilia Stan from the position as GNA vice chairman and, at the proposal of the party Central Committee and the Executive Bureau of the SDUF National Council, the GNA elected Comrade Niculina Moraru as GNA vice chiarman.

The GNA then proceeded to discuss the "draft bill on the participation with social shares in setting up the economic development fund by working people in state economic units." The report on the draft bill was presented by Comrade Ion Toto, deputy prime minister of the government and secretary of the Working People's National Council. The report of the GNA standing commissions, which favorably endorsed the draft bill, was presented by Deputy Ileana Bucur, vice chairman of the commission for industry and economic-financial activity. The GNA then began general discussions on the draft bill submitted to its approval.

The GNA proceedings continue. Further details later.

Bills Adopted, Session Ends

AU122056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/11/1982 -- The GNA of Romania unanimously voted the bill on the working people's participation in the setting up of the fund of economic development, with certain amendments.

Gheorghe Oprea, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Developmetn of Romania read then the rationale of the bill on the modification and completion of the law on the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania. After the discussion by articles, during which certain amendments were approved, the GNA unanimously endorsed the bill.

At the meeting held in the afternoon, the bill on the protection of cultivated plants and forests and the pestkillers regime was examined. Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, read the rationale related to the provisions of this bill. At the close of the discussion by articles, the deputies unanimously endorsed the bill.

The GNA also debated the bill on the ensurance of the quality of nuclear objectives and installations. The rationale of this bill was read by Cornel Mihulecea, chairman of the State Committee on Nuclear Energy. After the discussion by articles, the bill was unanimously voted.

Next, the country's supreme legislative forum approved the request of Ion Ciucu (deputy of Petrosani in Hunedoara County constituency) to renounce his capacity as deputy related to his appointment as ambassador.

The deputies were then informed that the bills included in the agenda of the session are to be examined by the GNA speciality standing commissions and that these are to be submitted for debate to the country's supreme legislative forum, in another meeting of the current session.

The chairman of the GNA closed the proceedings of the first part of the session and the date of their resumption in plenum is to be announced in due time.

U.S. SEEN IN 'RETREAT' ON TRADE SANCTIONS

AU132027 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan today lifted the restrictions on the export of equipment for the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline. The restrictions affected not only American companies but also the West European companies which use American licenses.

Announcing the lifting of the embargo, the U.S. President stated that this measure is no longer necessary because the United States and its allies have agreed, as he put it, on stronger and more efficient limitations on trade with the USSR.

'Foundation' of New Plan Scored

LD141754 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 14 (TANJUG) -- Observers here see the White House decision to abolish the sactions against domestic and foreign, largely European companies delivering equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline project as, in effect the "retreat of a policy" which made the closest U.S. allies in Western Europe indignant.

However time alone will show, first American comments on the move point out, to what extent the allies will comply with their alleged pledge to the United States that they will demonstrate "restraint" in regard to further economic relations with the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, there are many signs indicating that the U.S.-announced alleged "agreement" on a common Western strategy for economic relations with the Soviet Union does not rest on firm foundations.

At at rate, President Reagan's decision to abolish sanctions was received with special approval among businessmen in the United States, who had not tried to hide their indignation at the imposed restrictions.

NATION MARKS DEATH OF SOVIET STATE, PARTY LEADER

Presidency Sends Cable

LD121738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT

[Condolence message of Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, sent to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency received the news of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with deep grief.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death is a grievous loss for the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union who were resolutely led in socialist construction by this prominent leader, statesman and revolutionary. At the head of the CPSU and as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made an exceptional contribution to the development of your country for nearly two decades, contributing his rich revolutionary and statesmanlike experience to his responsible work devoted to the welfare and progress of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's efforts for peace, peaceful coexistence, the relaxation of tension and cooperation in Europe and the world -- the goals to which many of his initiatives were devoted -- assured him broad international recognition and great prestige.

At this moment the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia share the grief of the peoples of the Soviet Union, because they hold in high esteem Leonid Brezhnev's personal contribution to the development of Yugoslav-Soviet friendship and comprehensive cooperation. His meetings with President Tito imparted to our relations the spirit of understanding, friendship and mutual respect, which continues today to be the backbone of Yugoslav-Soviet meetings and cooperation. At this moment of grief we again stress the importance which we attach to the further promotion of the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive mutually beneficial cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR on the basis of the principles established in joint documents -- the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference. This, in our deep conviction, is in keeping with the vital and lasting interests of the peoples of our two countries and serves the realization of the desire for greater understanding, cooperation and closer relations between the peoples of Europe and the world, making at the same time a contribution to peace, socialism and general progress.

On behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency and myself, I send the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, all the working people and citizens and all the friendly Soviet people expressions of our deepest sympathy and sincere condolences on the occasion of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death.

I ask you to convey expressions of our deepest sympathy to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's family.

[Signed] Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Ribicic Cables CPSU

LD121320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1032 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 12 (TANJUG) -- With the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the world has lost a prominent statesman and active fighter for peace, international cooperation and social progress and Yugoslavia a great champion of friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

This is stressed in a telegram of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) sent Friday by president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic on behalf of the LCY Central Committee.

The telegram say that Brezhnev gave a major personal contribution to the development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries in accordance to the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality and non-interference. It adds that these principles are embodied in joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents adopted at the highest level.

The telegram recalls the numerous meetings between Tito and Brezhnev, who gave a great contribution to the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries based on equality and mutual respect.

"The LCY and socialist self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia see in the observance of these principles a standing basis for the further successful development of relations and cooperation," the telegram says. It adds that such Yugoslav-Soviet relations are also of the broadest significance in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, socialism in the world.

The telegram of condolences also recalls Leonid Brezhnev's contribution to the development of relations in the communist and workers' movement, manifested at the Berlin conference of European communist parties. In conclusion, the telegram points out Brezhnev's endeavors in the struggle for peace and cooperation in the world and for global detente are built into the results of the Helsinki meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

Planinc Cables Tikhanov

LD121448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, I send expressions of deepest sympathy on the occasion of the grievous loss which the Soviet people have suffered with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's work has left deep marks on the development of Soviet socialist society and won him great prestige and respect among the people of the Soviet Union. Through his activity in international relations he was a supporter of peace and an initiator of numerous proposals aimed at the relaxation of tension, which Yugoslavia has always deeply appreciated.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's numerous meetings with Josip Broz Tito and highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders contributed to the deepening of Yugoslav-Soviet friendship, trust and understanding. In performing the most responsible duties he made a significant contribution to the development of friendly relations and comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR. The high level of friendship and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference, jointly established in the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement and at other meetings at the highest level as lasting and unchangeable foundations of these relations, represent the guarantee of stability and further successful development and deepening of cooperation.

We deeply share the grief of the Soviet people at the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, outstanding statesman and leader of the USSR, a prominent personality of the communist and workers movement and tireless fighter for peace.

Dizdarevic Sends Message

LD121816 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 12 (TANJUG) -- The demise of Leonid Brezhnev has deprived the world of a prominent statesman and a champion of peace and peaceful and equitable cooperation, stresses a telegram of condolences sent by president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic to chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S. R. Aleksey Shitikov and to chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Vitaliy Ruben on the occasion of the distinguished Soviet leader's death.

At this moment, the telegram says, we recall in particular the historic meetings between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev which gave relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union a lasting confirmation based on the irreplaceable foundations of equality, independence and mutual respect.

Nonaligned, socialist, self-management Yugoslavia sees this as a time-tested basis of and a guideline for [word indistinct] joint contributions towards strengthening Yugoslav-Soviet relations and friendship, Dizdarevic says in conclusion.

Mojsov Condolences to Gromyko

LD122058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, expressing his most sincere condolences on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Leaders Call at Embassy

LD121856 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 12 (TANJUG) -- "The world has lost a great champion of peace and cooperation, of detente, and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia a good friend whose personal contribution to Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation we have always valued highly. At this moment of grief we share your sorrow and express our deepest condolence." This was written by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic in the book of mourning opened this morning in the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade.

"On this occasion, we mark with profound reference the memories of the prominent leader and statesman, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. With his death, the friendly nations of the Soviet Union and all working people, citizens and communists of your country, have lost a leader who for nearly two decades was leaving his imprint on all the achievements in the socialist construction," Petar Stambolic wrote.

The book of mourning was also signed by President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic, President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Marin Cetinic, President of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council Bogoljub Nedeljkovic and Vice-President of the Federal Executive Countil Zvone Dragan.

Day of Mourning Declared

LD131202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1148 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Federal Executive Council decided that 15 November 1982 will be a day of mourning in the SFRY. All Yogoslav flags will be flown half-mast from all public buildings.

RIBICIC SENDS GREETINGS TO NEW CPSU LEADER

LD121638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent congratulations to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressing best wishes for successful work in the responsible post entrusted to him.

The telegram emphasizes the importance which we attach to the successful development of relations and all-round cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two socialist countries, as well as our determination to promote further Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation on the basis of well-known jointly determined principles and in the spirit of meetings between Comrade Tito and Brezhnev.

STAMBOLIC, RIBICIC LEAD FUNERAL DELEGATION

LD140908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Belgarde, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation which will attend the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, left Belgrade for Moscow this morning.

The delegation is comprised of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who will join the delegation in Moscow; and Milojko Drulovic, the Yugoslav ambassador in the Soviet Union.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Farilu Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Assembly; Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade.

Met in Moscow by Solomentsev

LD141220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who will attend Leonid Brezhnev's funeral tomorrow, have arrived in Moscow.

At Vnukovo airport, the Yugoslav delegation was welcomed by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and by members of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Bodybl, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Oleg Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of the Department for Liaison with Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries. Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in the USSR, who is also a member of the SFRY delegation to the funeral of the late Soviet leader, also welcomed the delegation at the airport.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who will arrive from Tehran in the afternoon, will also join the delegation.

Ceremonial Wreath Laid

LD141744 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- This evening Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, laid a wreath on behalf of the Yugoslav state and party leadership at the catafalque of Leonid Brezhnev, the deceased leader of the CPSU and USSR.

Lazar Mojsov, federal sercretary for foreign affairs, and Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow, members of the delegation and members of the LCY Central Committee accompanied Stambolic and Ribicic in paying their respects to Leonid Brezhnev.

The words: "To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev - Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee," were written on the black ribbon of the wreath laid on behalf of the SFRY and LCY at the catafalque of the Soviet leader.

Other foreign delegations who have been arriving in Moscow during the day for tomorrow's funeral of the deceased Soviet party and state leader are also laying wreathes and paying their respects.

FEC CALLS ENERGY PROBLEM 'EXCEPTIONALLY CRITICAL'

LD121038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- At its regular session today, chaired by Zvone Dragan, the Federal Executive Council adopted the decision on the second tier restriction of the power supply throughout the country.

As announced by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council considered the present energy situation and noted that it is exceptionally critical. Requirements have increased due to a sudden onset of cold weather, so there is a daily shortage of about 17 million kilowatt/hours of electrical energy. There is an exceptionally small amount of water entering the accumulation reservoirs, amounting to 55 percent of the planned quantity. Apart from this, the level of accumulation is also low and considerable power capacities are out of action.

Considering the analysis of implementation of the housing policy in the country in 1981 and in the first half of this year, the Federal Executive Council noted that about 150,000 apartments were built last year which is 9 percent more than the previous year. In the first half of this year, about 15,000 apartments have been built which is 13 percent less than in the same period last year. The number of apartments which have not yet been completed or whose construction has only just begun is also smaller. It is expected that some 140,000 apartments will be built this year.

The council also noted that the number of workers applying for an apartment has increased. In 4 years, the number of applications has increased by about 100,000. It is estimated that some 45 percent of those who applied do not have accommodation. Apart from this, there are still workers whose housing accomodation is not solved by the time they retire while there is an increasing number of young workers getting married and expecting a solution to their housing needs.

The Federal Executive Council especially emphasizes that there must be a radical change in the housing construction policy and in the use of apartments. In this respect, greater participation is needed by the citizens in working to solve their housing problems by their own personal means and initiative in order to reduce allocations from the economy.

Apart from this, it is necessary in order to use the housing fund in a better and more rational manner, gradually and selectively to introduce economic rents, taking into consideration the social component, and to make the citizens who use social resources more interested in the maintenance and management of social buildings.

This analysis which includes proposed measures and activities will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration.

The Federal Executive Council considered the market inspection report on the implementation of provisions in the field of trade, prices and quality in the first of this year. The market inspectors carried out about 106,000 normal and extraordinary checks and established that 1,226,000 dinars have been unlawfully earned by illegally increasing prices.